HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,375—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1905, Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7903		
14th "	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	5522
21st "	ORIENTAL	6284		
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6823
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
25th "	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512		
11th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th "	ARABIA	7903		
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951		
8th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7912		
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company s Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND BEHIC	5,635	Guionnet	26th Jan. 1905.
†ILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	23rd Feb 1905.
YARRA	4,255	X	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,255	X	6th Jan. 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	3rd Feb. 1905.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE ... issuing ... Sailing Dates of all Steamers ... every other ... Tours Offices ...

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 2,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 6th January, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,000 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd January, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

S. S. "VITA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 3rd January, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mundvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 3rd January, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR MARMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,000 tons, on or about 10th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,800 tons, on or about 6th January.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 31st December, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Jan. 1905
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	23rd Feb. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,688	29th Mar. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Creglietto	5,295	6th Apr. 1905
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,159	20th " "
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rarsevich	4,766	27th " "

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd. and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	27th Jan. 1905.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 64, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles	" 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged 46 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles, To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 330.
Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 550.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 960.
Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne	R. N. R. 5,124	4th Jan.	1905.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	9,854	18th "	"
SOMMERSTADT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	"

[illegible] advertisement [illegible] by the P. & O. Co.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unrivalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES :—

"MULETA" Principes
4⅜ inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4⅜ inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4⅜ inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3⅞ inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.
TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT, SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

IMPORTERS OF

ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GREECIAN, TURKISH PROVISION OILMANSTORES
of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.
ANCHOVIES FILETS AND ANTIPASTE
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins, SAUSAGES MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE,
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.

FLAT WATCHES

THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.

Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED.
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS

	Rs.
18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case	225
Silver do. do.	40
Polished Gun Metal	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" EXHIBITION COUPON.
FREE TICKET TO INDUSTRIAL 1904 EXHIBITION.
CUT THIS OUT.

NAME OF COUPON HOLDER.

Holders of thirty Coupons will receive a FREE ENTRANCE (one day) Ticket to Exhibition on application to
Box No. 1483N., "Bombay Gazette,"
where Coupons may be sent superscribed "Exhibition"
Names of those entitled to Tickets will be published every morning in the "Bombay Gazette."

Note Instructions carefully. Write your name legibly in space for SIGNATURE.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. PRICES REDUCED for the Season only from the 15th October to 31st December, 1904, a Box of 10 lbs. at Rs. 2-8 and loose at 5 ans. per lb. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE. WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, white and Red.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

FOR ARTISTIC AND PLEASING DESIGNS

in every description of Fancy and Plain Tiles for Staircases, Fire-places, Cabinets, etc. White Glazed Tiles, French, Ceramic, Mosaic, Pavement Tiles, Italian Pavement Tiles of various designs, and Tiles of every possible description for the Beautification of Homes and Buildings pay a visit to the

ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

									Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay									11	14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post									3	0
6 1-lb. tins	do.		do.		do.		do.		5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

R. J. KUSTOMJEE & Co.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SINGER CO.
REMOVING
TO
HORNBY ROAD.

WARREN'S GRAND CIRCUS
AND HIPPODROME
OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

11 HUGE FOREST-BRED LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, DOGS, a MAGNIFICENT STUD OF HORSES AND PONIES AND THE ONLY PERFORMING ZEBRAS IN THE WORLD.

TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING AT 9 P. M.

60 GREAT ARTISTS 60.
IN
60 GREAT ACTS 60.

MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AT 4 P.M.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE, EXCEPT GALLERY.

Box Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S.S. SOMALI	2655	Volkertsen ...	16th Jan. 1905.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agents.

4, Meadows Street, Bombay, 15th December, 1904.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 2nd instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their CARGO landed at Victoria Dock No. 4 Shed.

All claims for Damages, &c., to be adjusted and presented before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO,
Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Coy.

No. 23, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

MARINE STORES of INDIAN MANUFACTURE or PRODUCE required for the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE DOCKYARD, Bombay. Tenders will be received at the Bombay Dockyard up to 1 p. m. of 9th January, 1905.

For particulars see Bombay "Government Gazette" of 1st December 1904 or apply to the Undersigned.

G. H. HEWETT,
Director, R. I. M., Bombay.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1904.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, BOMBAY 1904.

THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION. Open every day including SUNDAYS from 5 to 11 P. M. Admission Re. 1. Family Coupon Books of 20 Tickets for Rs. 10.

The Committee have decided not to sell any more non-transferable Coupon Books of Rs. 10, Rs. 15 and Rs. 20.

Water Chute Ride Charge reduced to 8 annas.

Tram Cars available till 11-30 P. M.

VITHALDAS D. THAKERSEY,
Chairman,
Exhibition Committee.

BOMBAY RACES.

15TH, 18TH, 20TH, 22ND AND 25TH, FEBRUARY, 1905

OWNERS are reminded that 1ST ENTRY CLOSES on TUESDAY, 3rd January, 1905.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, December, 1904.

PICTORIAL
ARTISTIC POST CARDS
AND
BEAUTIFUL COLOURED PICTURE CARDS

Of Rural Life and Scenery in Central Provinces.

Both in Colours and Monochrome. With Christmas and New Year Greetings, printed in Gold Letters on each card. A series of eighteen cards without greetings, for Rs. 2 the set.

The post cards are without greetings.

"A FEW PICTURES OF CHHATTISGARH."

A little Booklet containing 50 Photos of NATIVE LIFE, with description, Rs. 1-4 per booklet.

Approved by H. E. LADY CURZON, H. H. SIR ANDREW FRASER and others.

Just the thing to send Home to Friends for CHRISTMAS or NEW YEAR.

BY Rev. J. J. LOHR.

APPLY TO
MISS E. LOHR,
BISRAMPUR DIST, RAIPUR, C. P.

N.B.—The little profit on the sale of the cards goes to the poor.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE,"
BOMBAY,
30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES,
Fleet Surgeon.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES!

WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.

No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send two anna Stamps for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE & PHYSICAL CULTURE,
23, Broadway, Madras.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

DE DION engined four-seated MOTOR CARS from Rs. 2,500. Michelin tyres, cycles and all Motor and Cycle Accessories. Repairing any make Motor Cars and Cycles a speciality.—VATCHA BROS, Girgaum and Medow Street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deptomasd Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street Poona.

ANY ENGLISH YOUNG LADY willing to teach a native gentleman at her own residence. Please apply Box 1709 D., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

CLEARANCE SALE OF CYCLES.—A limited number of first grade "Premier" and other high class machines are offered at specially favourable sale prices during Dec. Fully detailed particulars on application.—W. H. THORNS & Co., 13, Horaby Row, Bombay.

THE PANORAMIC VIEW of the International Industrious Art Exhibition. Price Rs. 5 can be had at the PHOTO STUDIO, SCHOOL of Arts Compound, Bombay.

LOST IRISH TERRIER DOG, standing about 15 inches, aged about 2 years. Any one returning the dog to Messrs. W & A GRAHAM & Co., Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, will be rewarded.

WANTED experienced TYPISTS with Machines for Solicitors' Office. State terms and qualifications, Box No. 15 L., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED a PRACTICAL WEAVING MASTER having long experience for a Local Mill. Liberal Salary according to merits. Apply "A. B. C." Stating terms and qualifications care of this paper.

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

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SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	22 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 13	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 8	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 6	44 0	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 13	43 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

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THE B I S N Co's steamer Loodiana, 2124 tons, Captain C H Sharp, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Delagoa Bay, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr S Yerbury, Mr S G Vaz, and 12 deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced very bad weather in the Mozambique Channel thence fine throughout.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Nubia, 3844 tons Captain F N Tillard, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian Mails, general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Yamaguchi, Sir Grey Egerton, Mr J R Roper, Mr W H Sharpe, Mrs Brickhis, Mr M De Jony, Mr Thomas, Mr Colambi, Dr Brito, Major Burry, Mrs Crowder, 2 Misses Crawder, Mr Pranshunker, Miss Chaya, Mr E Jacob, Mr G J Low, Mr R M Williams and Mr Sutton.

MAN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H S M Perseus	Comdr	Hill	RNavy
H M S Forpoise	Comdr	Hetham	Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing			Royal Navy
R I M S Chest	Comdr	Stokes	R I Marine
Do Investigator	Capt T H Heming		Surveying Steamer
Torpedo Boat Baltchi			

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 2.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2581	Forbes			M M & Co
Chusan	2852	Kerrick	China	28-12	P & O S N Co
Bulimba	1607	Kilpatrick			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Soutton			The Captain
Kosara	505	Charpell			M M & Co
Baron Inverclyde	3126	Crockil	W & A Grahame & Co		
Iandaura	2157	Farquharson			M M & Co
Maree	1461	Kelway	& &		K Nixon & Co
Arabia	4167	Leigh			P and O Co
Nairung	2923	Sandilands			P M & Co
Shundara	2315	Swanson			M M & Co
Ujina	3425	Honeywood			M M & Co
Dagfred	659	Anderson			F F Campbell & Co
Alboin	630	Ralston			F F Campbell & Co
Lawada	2124		2124	Hodgson	M M & Co
Ormedale	2304	Hamilton			T Morrison & Co
Imaum	2704	Penberth			K Nixon & Co
Kangra	1478	Henderson			M M & Co
Pernicia	2178	Faulkner			A Mcntoshoff
Plassy	4011	Seymour	Southampton		Transport
Ashruff	2209	Newby	Jeddah	5-1	H C Joosub
Arcadia	3014	Cutbush			P & O S N Co
Sir W T Lewis	2887	Kelly			
Mohammadadi	1252	Galley			B & P S N Co
Penlee	2451	Christophers			K Nixon & Co
Kola	498	McDiarmid			M Mackinnie & Co
Nubia	3844	Tillard			P & O Co
Capri	2783	Belsito			F Rubattino S N Co
Loodiana	2124	Sharp			M Mackenzie & Co
Vita	501	Tronson			M Mackenzie & Co
Franz Ferdinand	5843	Matcovich			A L S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B City of Madrid	5134	Greenhorn	Karrachi	1-1	K Nixon & Co
C & R Rogers	2104	Cook	Antwerp	6-1	J Mackintosh & Co
D & E Aston Hall	2313	McFee	Karachi	2-1	K Nixon & Co
F Clan Mackinnon	3049	Jones	Dunkirk	13-1	F Muir & Co
H Laura	2014	Cour	Genoa	2-1	W and A G & Co
K Falistria	2309	Miles	Hull	2-1	J Mackintosh & Co
L Kayeri	944	Falcona	Repairing		Shepherd & Co
M Wharfdale	1882	Alexander	Antwerp	2-1	M M & Co
N Boxgrove	2150	Mahley	Antwerp	6-1	J M'tosh & Co
O Dardania	2285	Soloiteh	Hamburg	2-1	95 T M'son & Co
P Nerdhvalen	2121	Brine	Baltic ore	4-1	R A Willis

H. WALL P. DOCK.

Ind ravati	5	8	Mahomed	Bhavenagar	3-1 Shprd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agent.
2	Olympia	2329	Osborn	Liverpool	4-1	W & A G & Co
1	Director	3181	Rickenwaff	Genoa	6-1	K Nixon & Co
5	Scottish Monarch	2748	Patey	Dunkirk	31-12	W & A Graham & Co
6	Oriel	2178	Moddrell	Amsterdam	31-12	K Nixon & Co
3	Trifels	3020	Flitrap	Karachi	2-1-05	Glade & Co
10&11	Pekin	8257	Cooke	Japan	13-1	P & O S N Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	7-1	P & O Co
15	Ellenia	2736	Seopmich	Trieste	5-1	A L S N & Co

V. DOCK H. WALL.

Dumra	762	Williams	Karachi	6-1	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Nubia s	Tillard	Shanghai, Dec 12
	Capri s	Belsito	Hongkong, Dec 14
	Loodiana s	Sharp	Delagoa Bay, Dec 14
	Vita s	Tronson	Karachi, Dec 30
	Franz Ferdinand s	Matcovich	Trieste, Dec 12

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Alwin s	Peel	Jedah
2	Lioga s	Rickford	Karachi &c

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line Co's steamer Britannia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 31st December.

HONGKONG, DEC. 31.

The P and O Co's steamer Bengal, left here this afternoon.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Agaira, left Aden for Bombay on Saturday evening the 31st ultimo, and she is expected here on Thursday, the 5th instant, at 8 p.m.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 1st instant at daybreak.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer D Balduino, from Bombay arrived at Naples in the morning of the 1st instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, January 3.

1 The Inspector General of Volunteer will inspect the Corps as under :—Nos 1 and 2 Compauies—Wednesday at 9 p m at Colaba North Fort 6th B L Gun Drill E E Company —Tuesday Parade at 6-15 p m at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Oyster Rock.

Dress—Khaki Uniform F S Caps Putties not to be worn.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, January 3.

1 The Battalion will parade at Santa Cruz Railway Station B B & C I at 6 30 a. m., (Bombay Time) on Thursday next the 5th instant for Inspection by the Inspector General of Volunteers.

Dress—Drill Order Bandoliers Helmets and putties.

Special carriages will be attached to the train leaving Colaba at 5 15 a. m., Bombay Time Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road, Mahaluxmi and Dadar Stations. Members travelling from Stations on the G I P Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

2 The 13th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz and the Rifle Range at Ghat Cooper will be available for Class-Firing daily until further orders. The Commanding Officer trusts that members will take advantage of this, and that Section Commanders will get their Sections out to the Range so that their Sections may complete their Class-Firing as soon as possible, and the Range may be reserved for practice for the Rifle meeting.

3 "A" and "C" Companies will parade on Wednesday, the 4th instant, at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5 p m.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

4 There will be Company Drill for "D" Comp ny at the back of the Telegraph Quarters at 5 p m on Wednesday the 4th Instant and every Wednesday until further orders.

Dress—Plain Clothes Rifles and Side Arms.

5 "E" Company will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5 p m on Wednesday the 4th instant.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

6 There will be Instruction Drills for Officers only at Head-Quarters at 5 p m on Wednesday the 4th instant.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant. B. V. R.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THE Market is closed on account of New Year's holidays.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	
Surats	
Good Bhowniggree	
The Manchester Market has been	
2½ per cent Consols	87 11-16
3 per cent Rentes	99
4 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1-4
3½ per cent Rupee Papers	85 5-8
Bar Silver	29 3-8

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 29th December, 1904.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1904-05	£16,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1904 to 24th Dec. 1904 by Council Bills	£15,895,734
1	Balance to be remitted from 25th Dec. 1904 to 31st March, 1905	£604,266

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for SIX lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HESKETH—KATHLEEN—December 31, at St. Thomas Cathedral, Bombay, by the Revd. R Foote, Marsh Hesketh, Indian Educational Service, to Helen Kathleen, daughter of the late Marshall Christie of Bedford.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WINGATE—December 18, at Naini Tal, the wife of Colonel G Wingate, I A, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BROWNRIGG—December 28, at Mhow, of enteric fever, Evelyn Mary, the dearly loved wife of Lieut-Colonel Henry S W Brownrigg, R E.

THOMPSON—December 27, at the Kowlaghur Tea Estate, Dehra Dun, Rose Anna, the beloved wife of R H M Thompson, Imperial Forest Service, retired (late Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces).

PURE BLOOD.
KEMP'S
"CLOVERINE."
RED CLOVER BLOOD MIXTURE,

A Compound Elixir of Trifolium with Iodide of Potassium.

An excellent preparation for cleansing the Blood from all impurties such as Salt, Rheum, Acne, Boils, Scrofula, Hives, Ulcers, Pimples, Erysipelas, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Itch, Climatic Eruptions, and other diseases in which the System requires cleansing.

Endorsed by the Entire Medical Profession, who place this combination at the head of all preparations for purifying the Blood.

Price, Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD.,
HIS EXCELLENCY'S CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 5h. 35m. High water 9-7m., 0-18s. Low water, 3-26m., 3-21s.
Banks closed : New Year holidays.
Annual Inspection G. I. P. Railway Volunteers Jgatpuri.
Warren's Circus.
Bombay Exhibition, 3 to 11 p.m.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. the Raja of Lunawada attended by twenty-three followers, arrived in Bombay on Sunday, and has taken up his residence on Malabar Hill.

H. H. THE GAIKWAR.—His Highness, the Gaikwar of Baroda, accompanied by the Maharani and the Princes, left Bombay on Sunday night from the Colaba station for his capital.

REPORTED THEFT—Mahomed Haji Saboo Siddick, a dealer in sugar, temporarily residing at Mahim, owing to Mahim Fair, has reported to the police that some one entered his place on Sunday night and stole a bundle of currency notes, a diamond ring, a gold watch and chain and other articles and in all property collectively valued at Rs. 2,877 from the pocket of a waist-coat, which had been left hanging on a nail in the room.

A FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—Rookibai, a Hindu girl, aged seven years, residing with her parents in Pakmodia Street, was on Sunday afternoon playing in the street with her sister, when she was accidentally knocked down and run over by a reckla. It appears that the girl on seeing the reckla approaching got confused and instead of getting out of the way ran right into it and hence the accident. She was killed on the spot.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Tamatave, Reunion and Mauritius via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. to-morrow. A supplemental mail will also be despatched on Thursday, the 5th January at 7 p.m.—Mails for Mauritius via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s. s. Itola will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Wednesday, the 11th January. A supplemental mail will also be despatched on Thursday, the 12th January at 7 p.m.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Janabai, a Hindu girl, aged six years, residing with her parents at Dadar, died on Saturday last from the effects of the burns she had received on the previous day. It appears that the girl was assisting her sister in cooking rice over a fire, when her clothes accidently caught fire and she was burnt about the chest, stomach and legs. The occurrence was not reported to the police until the cremation of her body was stopped by the registrar of births and deaths at the Haines Road, Burning Ground.

SPECULATORS CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday. Inspector Power charged Gordandas Buldeodas and ten other Marwaries, with occupying a portion of Shaikh Memon Street so as to cause obstruction to the traffic. The evidence showed that the accused congregated in Shaik Memon Street on Saturday afternoon last in connection with "Satta" transactions, when the police appeared on the scene and arrested them. The street was so much crowded by the accused and others that it was impossible for a carriage to get through it. All the accused denied the charge, stating that they were not speculating, but were going to their pehdis and shops. The Magistrate convicted accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9 and 10 and fined them each Rs. 5. The rest of the accused, who were not identified by the police were acquitted.

PROFESSOR CHATRE'S CIRCUS.—Last Thursday night, Chatre's Indian Circus was packed to overflowing. The performance was one given in honour of the Congress delegates and visitors. Sir Henry Cotton and Sir Wm. Wedderburn were present and before leaving the latter presented Professor Chatre with a handsome gold medal as a token from the Congress delegates of their appreciation of the Proprietor's enterprise and success in his recent tour round the world with his Circus. Last Saturday afternoon's Matinee in spite of the many counter attractions, was a success. There were over 800 spectators who enjoyed and encored the skilful acrobatic feats and the ready wit of the clowns who gained the applause of the audience. The equestrine skill of the European lady artiste was also much appreciated. The performance closed with the daring sports of Miss Avda, the popular artiste, with her favourite lion. The troupe will remain in this city only for a few days more. The public will, therefore, do well not to lose the opportunity of visiting the Circus.

MUSIC AT THE EXHIBITION.—The following Programme of music will be played by the band of the A. P. O. W. Own Yorkshire Regiment under the direction of Mr. F. Andrews, band master at the Exhibition to-day :—

1st Programme, from 5-30 to 7 p.m.

March	El Captan — Sousa
Intermezzo	Song De'Amour Apres La Bal — Depiet
Dance	Henry VIII —
Selection	Veronique — Caryll
Valse	Amourouse — Berger
3rd Act	Lohengrin — Wagner

2nd Programme, from 9 to 11 p.m.

Grand March	Silver Trumpets — Viviani
Overture	Marinara — Wallace
Song	Pansy Face — Finn
Selection	The Country Girl — Monckton
Valse	The Old Belle — Philps
Two Step	Dewey Eyes — Thurban
Selection	Folk Songs of Italy — Rimpenna

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. YORKSHIRE REGIMENT.

A WHOLE day match had been arranged for Monday, between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Yorkshire Regiment, but owing to the late arrival of most of the players on the ground, play was not commenced until 1 o'clock. Captain Vans Agnew, who was captaining the Regimental team, won the toss and naturally elected to take first service of the wicket, which however did not play quite as true as had been the case in previous matches this cold weather. The heavy dewfall we are now having at night, no doubt had somthing to do with this, as for the first hour the wicket was a bit tricky. Lieutenants A E. McDowell and J. P. Gilbert went in first, both batsmen having made their debut in Bombay Cricket in previous matches this cold weather. They played steadily at first, but soon warmed to their work with the result that the liberties taken with the bowlers, shortly afterwards, brought about the downfall of McDowell before he had got into double figures. He is a batsman with plenty of resource and when he becomes used to the Gymkhana wicket and the conditions of Bombay cricket generally, should make lots of runs or else we are greatly mistaken in his abilities as a cricketer. Lieut. Gilbert, as we remarked when he made his debut, is an all round cricketer full of promise, and although he did not bowl yesterday, the way in which he made his runs confirms our first impression of his abilities as a batsman. With the exception of Lance-Corporal Barrett who made 15, nobody else on the side got into double figures with the exception of Captain E. L. Vans Agnew and his innings was the chief feature of the Yorkshire's display. He contributed 40 to the total of 112, only 86 of which were made from the bat by free cricket, and there can be no doubt that he is the hardest hitter, barring perhaps Mr. J. S. Milne now playing for the Gymkhana. His earlier cricket training was received at Marlborough, and like all Marlburians he has some very fine forcing strokes. He should prove a great acquisition to the Gymkhana next monsoon season, as his methods are always bound to be successful on the slow sticky wickets that nonplus batsmen so much between the months of June and September. Captain Vans Agnew is a worthy successor of Captain J. D. W. Davy and has many fine strokes that the latter batsman lacked in. Messrs. Milne and Rumboll bowled extremely well for the Gymkhana, especially the first named who, keeping a better length than he has done latterly, captured six wickets for 33 runs. A curious incident happened while Captain Vans Agnew was batting, a fast ball from Milne glancing off the leg stumps without dislodging the bails. The ball struck the wicket hard and the mark it made was plainly seen. Messrs. Milne and Rumboll were in great form when the Gymkhana went in and between them contributed 84 to the total of 148 for eight wickets, Milne's share being 43 and Rumboll's 41. Their fine display enabled the Gymkhana to win by 36 runs, two men being absent. Mr. Milne's success after a series of low innings was very satisfactory, while Mr. Rumboll seems at last to have broken the spell of bad luck which followed his efforts in Gymkhana cricket during the last two seasons. Lieutenant C. H. Lyon, during the time he was at the wicket, played a most attractive game and is probably the most stylish batsman in Bombay at the present time. He watches and times the ball perfectly and has some lovely off strokes, being equally at home whether playing forward or back. Unfortunately for Bombay cricket he leaves to-day to join his regiment, the North Staffordshire which has several fine cricketers and should have an excellent chance of winning the Punjab Tournament Cup this year. Of the Yorkshire bowlers tried, Lieut. McDowell with three wickets for 14 was the most successful, but Corporal Smales also bowled very well. The following are the scores :—

YORKSHIRE REGT.

Lt A E McDowell, c Shoobridge, b Rumb. ll	5
Lt G J P Gilbert, c sub, b Milne	16
Capt M D Carey, b Rumboll	0
Capt Vans Agnew, b Milne	40
Lce Corpl Barrett, b Milne	15
Mr Andrews, run out	0
Capt Christian, c Stiffe, b Milne	6
Sergt Wylie, c Lees, b Shoobridge	0
Corpl Taylor, c Powell, b Milne	4
Corpl Smales, not out	0
Corpl Hammond, b Milne	0
Extras	26
Total	112

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Rumboll	4	35	2	2
Milne	14	33	6	6
Shoobridge	6	18	1	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr S N Powell, b Smales	2
Mr A C Rumboll, c sub, b Smales	41
Lt C H Lyon, b Hammond	17
Lt C M Yates, c and b Hammond	8
Mr J S Milne, l-b-w Vans Agnew	43
Mr W Scott, b McDowell	7
Capt MacDonald, b McDowell	0
Mr Lees, b McDowell	9
Capt Stiffe, not out	3
Mr R H Shoobridge	did not bat
Mr A N Other	did not bat
Extras	18
Total	148

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Vans Agnew	7	74	0	1
Smales	13	54	2	2
Hammond	7	24	1	2
McDowell	3¶	14	1	

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	6
B Mandvi, Dhakia, Comerkhadi and Dongri	2	2	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	8	32
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	1	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamathpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	6	6	27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	3	12
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	4
Total	18	21	122
Total plague deaths to date	278,091	230,216	
Same date last year	9	12	96

MARVELLOUS are the lives of creatures condemned to live always in a darkness as black as night. One of these creatures is a very rare specimen and is styled the cavern beetle. It was first discovered some 70 years ago in an Austrian cave, the grotto of Adelsberg. One specimen only was caught, and though its discoverer offered a prize of 5 for another, it was 14 years before a second was found. Brought out from its gloomy haunts into the light of the sun it dies almost immediately. The sunlight seems to wither and shrival up these insects, just as though they had been placed in front of a hot fire. Yet, in spite of this fact, it is known that the blind cave creatures are descended from others which originally lived in the light of day.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all leading Grocers &c.

IMPERIALISM AND FREE TRADE.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M. P., addressing the second of a series of meetings of his constituents at Hay Mills, near Birmingham, dealt mainly with the Fiscal Question. This question, he said, was settled 60 years ago, and since then there had been great changes. Those who were formerly our customers had become our competitors. The time had come when we should reconsider our position in the light of events which had happened since we were supreme in the commercial world. On equal terms we could hold our own; but, he asked, were the terms equal? We had tried sweet persuasion on other nations, but other countries had not only declined to follow our example; they had gone back instead of forward, and were more set in their policy than at any time in their history. Our fiscal policy needed revision for the sake of our own industry at home and of our Colonies. Canada had already given us a preference. New Zealand and South Africa had followed suit. Were we to make no reply? He denied that the Sugar Convention was the cause of the present crisis, and said that the lesson to be derived from it was to draw supplies from as widely distributed sources as possible.

The president of the Financial Reform Association, Liverpool (Mr. Muspratt), in letters to Mr. Austen Chamberlain, asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to explain some public references to Free Trade. Mr Chamberlain, after referring Mr. Muspratt to this various public utterantes for the exposition of this views on the Fiscal Question, remarked that he could not undertake to enter into private correspondence on the subject with associations possessing no representative character or public authority. There seemed to him less reason for doing so in the present case, as it did not appear that the attitude of the Financial Reform Association forwards the policy of fiscal reform was in any way dependent on the answers which he might give to the questions. Mr. Muspratt replied that the oldest Free Trade Association in the United Kingdom surely possessed sufficient warrant to ask a question relating to Free Trade of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Lord Avebury has replied as follows to a correspondent who asked him whether he was of opinion that, if Mr. Balfour was really at heart a Free Trader, it would not be to the advantage of the Unionist Party if he would openly declare himself as such :—"I am so satisfied that discussion and reflection on the Fiscal Question must lead to the triumph of Free Trade that I have no desire to hurry matters, or precipitate a decision. The recent elections seem to indicate to me, as to you, that the country is decidedly opposed to Protection."

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Preston, said that Liberals looked not to artificials, but to natural remedies for the ailments in the industrial body. In this campaign they were fighting, not against progress, but against reaction, and their conviction, founded upon experience, was that the sheet anchor and the very essence of our industrial life was to be found in the maintenance of the open door. The policy of the Government was to burk a fair and square fight between Free Trade and Protection, and the proposed Colonial Conference was only another move in the game of procrastination.

Speaking at Bomere Heath, near Shrewsbury, on Monday night, Col. Kenyon-Slaney, M. P., complained that recently he had been misrepresented with regard to his attitude on the Fiscal Question. In his speech he announced himself as an absolute supporter of Mr. Balfour's Sheffield policy, but in the newspaper reports he was represented to be a supporter of Mr. Chamberlain. He proclaimed himself a supporter of Mr. Balfour's policy, he said, because he believed it to be essentially necessary for the welfare of this country.

Lord Hugh Cecil, M. P., speaking at a Free Trade demonstration at Hanley, said that the alarming prophecies which had been made about the decline of our trade were not being borne out. If German and American imports were an injury to this country, then British imports were injurious to Canada, and what it was proposed to ask Canada to do was to submit to an injury. This was a very poor way of promoting imperial unity. Preference, he maintained, would not operate as a unifying influence. We should build upon that foundation of mutual sacrifice so admirably displayed in connection with the South African war.

Mr. Brodrick, speaking at Shere, near Guildford, declared himself a supporter of Mr. Balfour's policy of retaliation. He defended the domestic policy of the Government, and said that while the finances of the country were staggering under the cost of the Boer war, reduction of expenditure was difficult.

AUSTRALIA AND THE FISCAL QUESTION.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

Melbourne, Dec. 9.—The following gentlemen have been invited to serve on the Commonwealth Tariff Inquiry Commission :—Sir John Quick, chairman; Mr. Wamsley, a commercial journalist; Mr. Clarke an ex-member of the House of Representatives; Mr. Fuller and Mr. Fowler, members of the House of Representatives; and Mr. Higgs, Mr. Playford and Mr. Clemens, senators. Four of these gentlemen are Free Traders and four Protectionists.

OUR GUNLESS ARMY.

We have again and again pointed out without avail that the Government of this country is carried on in all departments without any scientific direction, even in those departments most obviously and directly dependent upon scientific progress. This country follows the procedure of that edible invertebrate the lobster. At intervals the lobster casts his shell, and until a new one grows he is absolutely helpless and has to conceal himself in a hole. That is our case, only we have no sheltering hole. We get an equipment, usually in a hurry and at abnormal cost and then we assume that it is the last word of science. We take no note of what science is doing, until some fine day we discover that our equipment is as worthless for defence as Nelson's wooden walls would be against a modern ironclad. Then we appoint a committee, which discovers a number of things previously known to all other nations we provide ourselves with a new shell, lucky if nobody attacks us in the meantime, and then we go to sleep again. While our Government behaves in this way our private manufacturers lead the world, but get nothing but snubs at home. It is surely significant that Admiral Hodkins, writing to us the other day, chose as the nearest approach to the model battleship of the immediate future a vessel built by an English firm for Chili, which has accidently come into our possession.—"Times."

PROVENCE MUSEUM AT ARLES.

M. Frederic Mistral, who, with the Spanish poet Echegaray, has been awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature, having been asked if he had any plans as a result of this honour, replied, the Paris correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphs :—"You know that I have founded at Aries a Muse

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JAN. 3, 1905.

THE HONOURS' LIST.

THE feature of the New Year's Honours' List is the decoration of a Naval Officer, Commander Thomas Webster Kemp, who has just relinquished command of H. M. S. Sphinx after eighteen months' service in the Persian Gulf. Naval Officers have proverbially a thankless task. They have all the worry and heavy work in hard places, but it seldom falls to them to get any of the rewards or even mention. The decoration of Captain Kemp seems to indicate that Government has begun to develope either a conscience or a desire to distribute honours with a more careful regard to the fitness of things. At the same time, in the present case, we expect the recipient will be as much surprised as his friends. He would not claim to have achieved anything more than any of his predecessors, unless it be in the way of getting into hot water owing to his desire to hoist the British flag on every available ant hill on the shores of the Gulf. Had he been able to follow his inclination, the Union Jack would have been flying like a daisy-chain all round those sandy beaches. He successfully stamped out anything like reliable news correspondence from Gulf ports. He safely carried Government treasure for which he was refused the usual commission and subsequently had his personal belongings filched from him on a Government Railway, for which he received neither compensation nor satisfaction. But which of these little incidents Government now wishes to cover up with a Command of the Indian Empire, we have no idea. No more, we think, has the gallant commander. He distinguished himself in China, but the Indian Government has nothing to do with that. The only other decoration, which calls for remark is the Knighthood bestowed on Mr. F. S. P. Lely, of the Bombay Civil Service, and now officiating Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. No honour was ever more richly deserved. His labours in this Presidency have been untiring and the only wonder is that they were not appropriately recognised years ago.

PROGRESSIVE PUNJAB.

WEATHER conditions in the Punjab last year necessitated remissions and suspensions of land revenue, but fortunately did not seriously affect the Province as a whole, and no general difficulty occurred in realising the revenue demand of the year. And it was found that the Land Alienation Act achieved its main object—of placing material checks on alienations of land without unduly impairing agricultural credit and without causing any substantial depreciation in the value of land. At the same time it has had a highly beneficial effect in the direction of curbing the natural proneness of the Punjabi Zamindar to habits of profuse extravagance. One of the most satisfactory features of the present year's report on the subject is the fact that the money-lender is beginning to abandon his attitude of aloofness from all money-lending operations, and that loans under the forms of mortgage permitted by the Act are becoming more common. Much of the money-lending business, however, is in transactions between the agriculturists themselves in which the prefessional money-lender has no share. We turn with interest to the reports of the Canal colonies which are always instructive. Some small extensions have been completed on the Chenab, commanding about 81,500 acres in all. But some of this land has been found to be either not culturable or decidedly inferior, and colonists from outside are beginning to reject the land, now offered to them, although it is readily taken up by those on the spot. Moreover, it is stated that the Canal has at present as much land to irrigate as it can manage. Although the allotted area was increased during the past year by 72,268 acres, the limits of colonisation on this Canal with its present supply have practically been reached. The internal development of the Colony, we are told, has been very arduous work, though intensely interesting to those who have been engaged in it, and the experience gained has been most useful in dealing with the analogous case of the Jhelum Canal colony. Rail and road communication is sorely needed, and it is satisfactory to know that there is a possibility of both being shortly provided. Colonisation operations in the Jhelum Colony have been pushed on with much energy, and there is every prospect of a successful issue.

On the subject of the working of the Court of Wards, the compiler declares that an examination of the reports on the administration of the Wards' Estates would be instructive to those who maintain that the revenue assessments are excessive. The Financial Commissioner now occupies the position of Court of Wards for the whole province, instead of the Deputy Commissioners, severally, for the wards within their jurisdiction. Most of the forty-four estates, now under control of the Court, were encumbered with debt when brought under official administration, but after paying current expenses, including the payment of land revenue, cost of management and a proper provision for the maintenance of the wards and their households, the Court was able to pay off over two lakhs of debts during the year. Under the heading "Criminal Justice," we find that the Punjab is somewhat worse off than other provinces. A heavy burden of work falls upon Magistrates. Much of it due to vexatious, false and frivolous complaints, the abuse of the rights of appeal and the unnecessary resort to applications for revision. This state of affairs has become a serious evil, and as it is due to the inveterate and chronic litigiousness of the people it is not easy to deal with in all its aspects. Much of this unnecessary litigation, the compiler of the report very properly tells those responsible, can be stifled at its commencement by the exercise of the power of dismissal. But there is much real crime to be dealt with in the Punjab. There are no less than ten proclaimed criminal tribes in the province, the most important of these being the Sauriahs, Harnis, Pakhiwars and Sansis. Some progress has been made in their reformation, and while we are warned that assertions of regeneration must be received with caution, we are assured that there is some reason to suppose that the systematic application of the special Act is beginning to make some headway, and that there is a tendency on the part of many members of the settled tribes to withdraw from crime in favour of legitimate methods of earning a livelihood. The number of absentees, however, is still abnormally high, and it is impossible to claim that the problem of dealing effectively with criminal tribes has been successfully solved until absenteeism is reduced to a minimum and the wandering tribes are brought under adequate supervision. We learn, however that the point is receiving separate consideration, and it is regarded as not improbable that an amendment of the Criminal Tribes Act will follow as a result of the representations which have been made on the subject.

Of the progress of Local Self-Government we find that the history of District Boards, financially, has been one of recuperation from the severe strain caused by famine and plague. Their general working has been satisfactory, as indeed it ought, seeing that the actual work is for the most part carried out by the official members. Electors are apathetic; so also are the representatives they elect. In Municipalities there is some desire for election, but "gentlemen who would be useful members are often unwilling to stand for election, if there is likely to be a contest, and the mental attitude of leaving things as they are, and following the course of least resistance by re-electing the old member is characteristic of the East, and appears to have a share in the election results recorded during the year." The trade of the Punjab shows satisfactory progress, the improvement in communications with Karachi having tended towards its increase. The trade in cotton and woollen goods of European manufacture was affected abnormally on the side of increased imports by the Coronation Durbar in January 1903. Moreover, the Delhi City Railway Returns for some months before and after the Durbar were not reliable, so that the detailed figures for these articles cannot be usefully examined. Cotton piece-goods of Indian manufacture as well as those imported from Europe have, however, on the whole, fluctuated little, and the trade has been well maintained. Metals and kerosine oil have been increasingly imported during the triennium, and of other articles with which the country cannot supply itself, steel rails, fish-plates and railway materials generally have been largely and increasingly imported. But the Punjab pins its faith to raw cotton believing that the efforts now being made to improve the quality and out-turn of this staple will be successful and cause the trade to be further developed. Further to add to the prosperity of the Punjab irrigation is kept ever in the foreground and with the exception of the Sirhind, all the perennial canals exhibit an increase in the irrigated area. Public health is improved, and it is worthy of note that though the results of inoculation vary in different areas, the inoculated are everywhere much better off than the uninoculated as regards their liability both to attacks of plague and to deaths when attacked.

"JABBERJEE BOSH" IN ENGLAND.

THERE is a class of parrot-tongued young Indians to be found scattered about England who bring a great deal of discredit on the race they do nothing to adorn, by the ridiculous scrapes they occasionally get into through their absurd superstition that the stay-at-home English are quite a different people from, and far superior to, official and mercantile Anglo-Indians and their belief that nothing so pleases the insular English as detraction of their countrymen beyond seas. One of these young gentlemen, in whom truculence toward the absent, and abject sycophancy toward the present are equally marked, having recently through the kind consideration of one of the much abused Anglo-Indian officials obtained some valuable introductions to people in the provinces found himself one evening the guest of a country town high civic dignitary. This was beyond the dreams of highest ambition; and on the first opportunity he used the occasion for pouring forth his stereotyped defamation of the personnel of the Indian Civil Service and Staff Corps, concluding by pouring what he thought to be fine contempt on them as people who were to be found only in lodgings and boarding houses and of no consideration whatever among their own countrymen. The good humoured dignitary heard it all out. He knew his man and when he at last stopped for want of breath, quietly said to him, "You seem to be unaware that I am an old retired Indian Official." "Oh!" cried the feather-brained and dismayed Jaberjee Bosh, "I only had in my mind Mr. —— of ——" "Indeed" said his host, "He is my nephew!" Curtain, behind which we will not more closely penetrate. It is to be hoped the young gentleman has received his lesson. But individuals of his sort are generally incorrigible.

THE TRAINING OF THE JAPANESE OFFICER.

CAPTAIN SCOTT-HARDEN contributes an interesting and instructive article on the training of Japanese officers to a home contemporary. The general system is already well known, but it is particularly interesting to have it described by a trained observer, who has had ample opportunities of seeing what are the effects of the system. Something must, of course, be allowed for the genius and national character of the Japanese people, and for the vastly different conditions. We cannot, for example, see how the system of making future officers serve first for twelve months as privates in their regiments could be applied in our Army, although we are hardly prepared to say it would be impossible. The lesson to be learnt from the military system of the Japanese is its extreme thoroughness. The youth, who has served in the ranks of the regiment, is thoroughly acquainted with the duties of privates, corporals, and sergeants, and is competent almost when he joins the College at Tokio to do everything that he will subsequently have to teach or supervise. At the College the system is like that at Sandhurst in the cadets being formed in companies, under the command of an officer, but the system goes further, each company being divided into sections, and each section is also under the command of a commissioned officer, with a non-commissioned officer in charge, the latter being one of its members, each student taking the duty in turn. The whole system of training officers is most complete and thorough, even the brief holidays at the College being utilised for travel and military observation.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental with the outward Mails of the 23rd December, left Aden at 9 a.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

OWING to some unrest in Bajour, due to a quarrel between the Nawab of Dir and the Chief of Nawagar, the Movable Column has been ordered to stand ready to march into Swat Valley via Malakand.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF JAIPUR will visit Calcuta as a State guest in the week beginning the 15th January, and Maharaja Scindia in the week beginning the 29th January. Both Chief will be accommodated at Hastings House.

CAPTAIN RAWLING'S party during their stay at Gartok found the people quite friendly, and arrangements were made for the establishment of a trade-mart. A trade agent from India has been sent over the Shipki Pass, which is reported free from snow. Captain Rawling's party is following this route to Simla.

MIDNIGHT of Wednesday may be said to have sealed the final extinction of the Panama Canal Company. At that hour there expired the last moment of the legal delay granted by the United States Government within which holders of scrip might present their shares for redemption. Henceforward, foreclosure is in force against all shares still outstanding, and the holders have lost all their rights. It is not yet possible to state the exact number of shares offered for redemption.

DECEMBER has already established for itself in Paris, a reputation which will have some interest for English meteorologists. The rainfall already recorded is one of the heaviest known within a century. And the symptoms do not promise better things for the days that remain.

A PARTY of Military Police will leave Mokokoung, Naga Hills, early in January for the trans-Dikku village of Mayungjami, to punish it for the murder of two British subjects in 1903. A survey party will be attached, as the Patkoi range in the vicinity of Mayungjami has never been surveyed.

LLOYD'S agent at Shanghai cables:—"Austrian man-of-war Kaiserin Elizabeth, previously reported in collision with German steamer Eva, has proceeded to Nagasaki under her own steam, without repairing. Two boats carried away, big gun displaced. Eva has deck damages, and is repairing here. Necessary repairs can be performed in four days."

ALTHOUGH Sir Francis Bertie, the new British Ambassador to France, has arrived in Paris, it is only as a bird of passage on his way back to Rome to wind up the work of his mission there. Certain structural and decorative work at the British Embassy in Paris has still to be completed, and altogether it will be three months before Sir Francis takes possession of his new post.

SENATOR FAIRBANKS, Vice-President Elect of the United States, attended the annual dinner of the Home Market Club at Boston. Three thousand persons were present. Mr. Fairbanks made a speech in which he said that whenever a change in the tariff schedules was essential in the public interest, the Republican Party would make alterations not in response to mere sentiment, but in accordance with sound economic necessity.

THE Tangier correspondent of the "Times" says that the brigand Raisuli informs him that he is willing to undertake the responsibility of protecting the environs of Tangier and the roads in the district. Raisuli also justifies his conduct in the capture of the correspondent and of Mr. Perdicaris. The correspondent says that, in spite of the stupendous impudence of Raisuli's communication, he could doubtless assist to keep the district quiet provided he received authorisation and a pardon.

LORD ALWYNE COMPTON, whose intention to resign the See of Ely next year is announced, has been very popular with his clergy in spite of the fact that, owing to his short-sightedness and inability to remember a face, he does not always recognise them. It is said that the Bishop, while staying with the dignified vicar of a town parish in his diocese, met his host in the street, and at once, and with much courtesy, addressed him thus: "One of my country clergy, I presume? I am delighted to see you."

THE most depraved Russian displays a certain superstitious veneration for his ikons but does not always extend respect to the person of a bishop. Bishop Tidor, of Nishni Novgerod, while returning from the Peenersky monastery, was attacked by footpads. Rather than give up the inconsiderable property in his possession, the bishop drew a knife and vigorously defended himself until knocked down unconscious by a heavy blow. The ruffians then rifled his person and left him lying insensible in the road.

NISSEN, who survived the descent of Niagara Falls inside a barrel he had constructed, has been found dead within a curious craft which he himself built, and named the "Fool-killer No. 3." It was an egg-shaped bag inflated with air, and containing a hammock suspended from an axis in such a manner as to permit the bag or boat to revolve. Nissen relied upon a gale for his motive power, and upon the shifting of his weight inside the bag for steering. He left Chicago and was (says the "Standard's" New York correspondent) found at Stevensville, Michigan, two days later.

BOULANGER II.?

LITTLE did anyone, or, at all events, little did most honest people think that the celebrated Captain Klado was going to make so great a stir in the world. A painstaking but obscure horse marine, this (alleged) cavalry officer, suddenly called upon to play post-captain in the Imperial Navy of Russia, was practically unknown when he acquired an easy notoriety by sharing with Lieutenant Ellis and Midshipman Ott the burden of representing all the responsible persons and material witnesses from the Baltic Squadron concerned in the North Sea outrage. His distinguished name burst upon an astonished world with all the novelty of surprise. Where we had expected Rojdestvensky or Folkersham, writes the "St. James's," there came Klado, the unknown, the obscure, but doubtless willing scapegoat. We were not even disposed to take the unknown for the magnificent. Experience rather suggested the presumption that since Captain Klado had been left behind his presence or absence could make no difference whatever to the twentieth-century Armada, that he was no more than an indifferent naval officer if not actually a cavalryman or horse-marine. Left to itself the world, the barbarian world which lies outside the borders of Russia, would not even have paid any serious attention to the gallant captain's authorship of the series of articles calling for the despatch of fresh squadrons to the Far East. His desire to have the Black Sea Fleet let loose might have been traced to an anti-British prejudice not unnatural in the circumstances of his case, and his enthusiastic advice to send to the slaughter all the old crocks that serve the dubious purpose of coast defence for Russia might be traced to that ignorance of the sea and seamanship which is proved by his responsibility for the Dogger Bank outrage, if he be a naval officer, and the responsible naval officer, or by his inexperience, if he really be a cavalryman turned seaman for the nonce. Indeed, the publication of the articles seemed more remarkable than their authorship.

But now we have to re-arrange our ideas. In the "Times" we read, on the word of an exalted personage who has been chatting to M. Gaillard, of the "Journal" that Captain Klado has become our Boulanger, for it is unquestionable that Boulangism has come into existence in Russia. In the "Standard" we read that a movement resembling the early stage of Boulangism is rapidly developing. The prosperous classes and malcontents alike are uniting round Captain Klado, the hero of the hour. Everything is Klado, swords of honour, cadet corps, scholarships, and, doubtless, brands of tea, vintages of champagne, braces, bradawls, and the thousand and one articles of commerce that seek advertisement in adapting their titles to circumstances. How far the movement is a serious one, and the precise way in which it may affect or influence the Government remains to be seen. It is of course barely possible—all things are possible in modern Russia—that this hero of the hour may form the connecting link between the diverse and numerous particles of unrest floating so dangerously on the sea of the Russian system. Or it is possible that the Government may be constrained by fear and by the increasing pressure of popular agitation to follow the perilous advice of this firebrand and despatch a squadron of coast-defence tubs and the Black Sea Fleet to the aid of Rojdestvensky's obviously helpless fleet. Either event would be almost equally unfortunate, and there must be misgiving mixed with diversion until we hear and know more of this last and most amusing incident produced by the course of the Far Eastern conflict.

Any such movement as only failed in France in 1889 by the personal defects of its figurehead would, of course, be far more difficult to engineer in Russia, where, however, the danger would, perhaps, be much greater. Knowing nothing of Captain Klado, it is impossible to say whether he has those qualities that Boulanger lacked, or whether he would be more likely to seize the favourable moment if he ever had it in his power to do so. Like Boulanger he is at this moment a popular hero. Like Boulanger he has been punished by a Government to whom his activity has become inconvenient and obnoxious, and, like the "brav' general," he is therefore a martyr. He, too, is supported by the aristocratic faction of unrest and by the popular party of discontent. He has a policy—not the revision of the Constitution, which is the affair of the Zemstvos, but naval suicide. In this light, however, the Russian nation is not likely to view the despatch of reinforcing squadrons, while it has had its eyes opened to the disastrous blundering of the Russian Admiralty by the very frank articles that Captain Klado has contributed to the Press, which have been moreover supported by Admiral Rojdestvensky through his wife's agency.

There are, then, enough of the elements of a popular and revolutionary policy with someone to head the movement to excuse the comparison of Klado with Boulanger. What will now be most interesting and unpleasantly exciting will be to see what line the Russian Government takes, how far this new agitation spreads, and whether by some evil chance it succeeds in attracting to itself those other leements of disruption of which we have lately heard so much. It may be that his Floquet awaits this new candidate for a Prætorian dictatorship, it may be that his influence or following have been much exaggerated, or it may be that the Bureaucracy will pour a cold douche of terrorism over this incipient conflagration. It is very difficult to believe that much will come of it, or that Klado will go a quarter so far as Boulanger in an attempt to overthrow a system. But with Russia, of which after all we are so strangely ignorant, nothing can be taken for granted. And the historical parallel is sufficiently circumstantial and complete to warrant a particular degree of attention.

SURELY (says a writer in the "Easy Chair") never did writer do more for the fireside than Dickens. Nearly everything he wrote bears a genial essay on the delights of a roaring fire. Without looking them up, fire after fire described by Dickens leaps to the mind. A little effort of memory, and Dickens' fireside pictures flit through the brain like the shadows coming from any hearth through cheerful combustion. Jovial, rollicking fires; homely, hospitable fires, sentimental fires gay, festive fires, sad fires which light a hearth or two with sweet regrets—Dickens' lovers know and love them all.

THE desire for increased facilities of inter-communication between the various parts of the British Empire is producing some remarkable results, not the least, interesting of which is a proposal to link up Canada and Scotland by a line of ocean steamers running between Halifax and Fort William. There is good water depth and excellent anchorage at the latter, capital railway connections, and it is claimed that the mails and passengers could be landed in London at least eighteen hours in advance of the present time of arrival via Liverpool. It would be entertaining to hear what they think of the proposal on the banks of the Mersey.

IN the course of the voyage from New York, which occupied 5 days 18 hours, the Campania, established communication with no fewer than 12 transatlantic liners, 10 of which were bound to American ports and two to British ports. Messages were received from, and sent to, each of these boats. When the Campania was 1,200 miles from New York, wireless communication was established with the Cunard steamers, Saxonia and Ivernia, the former from Liverpool to Boston, and the latter from Boston to Liverpool. The three Cunarders continued in communication for several hours, all the latest news from England and America being sent by the Campania to the Boston steamers.

RECALLING the Penjdeh incident in 1884, "Ignotus" in the "Morning Post," states that it is a fact little known that at the time the Russians were practically in possession of Capetown. There were three Russian wooden corvettes in Table Bay, and Russian officers were swaggering about the place, feeling, as they were in fact, the masters of the situation. The defences were useless, and Sir Lyeester Smythe, then Commander-in-Chief was prepared to declare the place unfortified and to withdraw his troops. Cable communication was interrupted for about a fortnight, but not due to any hostile act, as was afterwards proved. Altogether we were in a tight corner.

PORT ARTHUR'S CAPITULATION.

SURRENDER ACCEPTED.

JAPAN'S HONOURS FOR GEN. STOESSE .

RUSSIAN DESTROYERS FLY TO CHIFU.

CAPTURE OF MORE FORTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 2, 2-20 P.M.

General Stoessel's proposals have been accepted by the Japanese.

There is immense rejoicing at Tokio over the news from Port arthur.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

Reuter from Tokio wires that General Nogi reports having received a letter from General Stoessel relating to surrender.

LONDON JAN. 2, 12-15 P. M.

General Nogi has informed General Stoessel that he agreed to appoint negotiators, provided the Commissioners on both sides had full powers to sign an immediate capitulation. Meanwhile hostilities have been suspended.

LONDON, JAN. 2, 4-40 P. M.

The negotiations lasted from noon till 4-30 p. m. and arrangements have been made to sign the act of capitulation.

The Japanese terms are accepted.

LONDON, JAN. 2, 9-55 A. M.

Reuter (Tokio) says it is understood that hostilities at Port Arthur were suspended to-day, and that the Russian and Japanese Chiefs of Staff meet at noon at Shushiying to discuss the terms of surrender.

LONDON, JAN. 2, 11-20 A. M.

General Stoessel has written to General Nogi that further resistance is useless.

LONDON, JAN. 2, 11-36 A.M.

The Mikado has telegraphed to General Nogi extolling General Stoessel's gallant defence and ordering that all military honours be shown to him.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the Japanese yesterday, after exploding a series of mines, stormed and captured Sungshushan, one of the most important of the remaining forts at Port Arthur.

The Russians exploded their mines as they retreated and a portion of the garrison was buried in the debris and rescued by the Japanese.

Some guns were captured.

The Japanese losses were small.

There is every indication that the defensive power of Port Arthur is weakening.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

Reuter in a despatch from Tokio of to-day's date says Japanese stormed and captured the Wantai Fort yesterday.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the Japanese to-day captured "H" Fort and the new Panghingshan Fort and the heights, south of Housanyantao.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay received the following telegrams on Sunday night from his Government :—

Port Arthur Army reports : Our army blew up as pre-arranged the parapet of the Shunshusan Fort at 10 a. m., on Saturday. Thereupon we assaulted and securely occupied the whole Fort at 11 a.m. A part of the enemy fled towards the height of the south Fort, while the other part was buried in earth as result of the above explosion.

The Port Arthur Army reports : At Sunshushan earth was removed and two Russian officers and over 160 men were picked out and made prisoners who state that there are beside about 150 Russians interred from the explosion. Our booty consists of field-guns, machine-guns, etc., which are still under investigation. On Saturday evening our detachment facing the east Fort of Panlungshan blew up a part of old-enceinte.

The following telegrams were received yesterday morning :—

The Port Arthur Army reports : The Central Corps driving the enemy before them occupied "H" Fort at 7 a.m. of the 1st instant and then captured the new fort of Punlungshan, thus the whole line from Punlungshan to "H" fort was brought under our effective occupation. The Right wing commenced bombardment at 8 a.m. and effectively occupied the heights south of Sanyangtou Village, despite the enemy's stubborn resistance.

The Port Arthur Army reports :—A letter from General Stoessel proposing surrender was received at 9 p.m. of the 1st instant.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON JAN. 1.

Reuter (Chifu) wires that four Russian destroyers and one launch have entered the harbour there and that a bundle of despatches has been taken on shore.

LONDON, JAN, 2.

Three large Japanese destroyers have entered Chifu.

A telegram from Chifu states that the four Russian destroyers which arrived there have disarmed and thereupon the Japanese destroyers which had followed them left.

Two Russian destroyers and one merchantman with 800 soldiers have reached Taingtau.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cyclinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India, E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TSAR ON TOUR.

Troops to Win Fresh Glory.

LONDON JAN. 1

The Tsar is visiting the south of Russia to bid farewell to his troops departing for the Far East.

His Majesty held a review at Birsula and urged the soldiers to win fresh glory.

The men responded with enthusiastic cheers.

RUSSIAN REFORMS.

Scheme in Preparation.

M. Witte, the President of the Committee of Ministers, is actively preparing the material study of the reforms indicated in the Tsar's manifesto. The first meeting of the Committee regarding the same is on the 3rd instant.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND.

Legal Order to be Restored.

The Finnish Diet has decided to petition the Tsar to withdraw the Russification decree of 1903 and re-establish the legal order of things in Finland.

SEVERE COLD IN RUSSIA.

Intense cold prevails in Russia. The trains are delayed and all the schools in Moscow closed.

The thermometer stands at 38 below zero, Fahrenheit.

DUTCH BATTLESHIP FOR THE EAST.

The Dutch battleship De Ruyter has been ordered to the East Indies.

BRITISH ARMY REORGANISATION

Short and Medium Service.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

The "Standard" states that Mr. Arnold-Forster's Army reorganisation scheme has been engaging the close attention of the Army Council. It appears that the proposed conversion of the thirty-three Militia battalions into home Regulars has been abandoned for the present. Other modifications of the scheme are necessary, including a compromise between short and medium service.

COTTON GROWING IN AUSTRALIA.

Question of Paying Bonus.

Reuter wires from Melbourne that the Minister of Commerce is considering the question of paying a bonus to encourage the cultivation of cotton in Australia, and intends to discuss the matter in Conference with the State Premiers at Hobart in February.

THE ADEN HINTERLAND.

Turkey Philandering.

The Turkish Irade concerning the Aden Hinterland proves wholly unsatisfactory as it modifies widely the British proposals.

HONORS FOR AMBASSADORS.

Baronetcy and G. C. M. G.

Sir E. Monson has been created a Baron.

Sir C. Hardinge has been created Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

THE AUSTRIAN MINISTRY.

Baron Gautsch has been appointed the new Austrian premier.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JAN. 2.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Peninsular with the English mails of the 23rd ultimo, left for Bombay at 9 a.m. to-day.

STATE DINNER AT CALCUTTA.

SIRDAR INAYAT ULLAH KHAN PRESENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 2.

No less than one hundred and fifteen guests sat down at the State dinner at Government House here to-night. The guests included Sirdar Inyat Ullah Khan and four members of his staff, also the Afghan envoy. Forty-six Indian gentlemen joined the party after dinner.

RETURN OF THE AFGHAN EMBASSY.

Sirdar Inayat Ullah Khan leaves Calcutta next Monday morning by special train on his return journey to Afganistan, visiting Agra, Delhi and Rawalpindi on the way. At Agra and Delhi he will be shewn the Taj and Diwan-i-Am and other places of interest. At Rawalpindi he will witness a Military display. Next Saturday the Sirdar honours the circus in Calcutta with his presence.

THE DANE MISSION IN KABUL.

It has turned very cold in Kabul and snow, there, is so heavy that it becomes difficult to get about. Colonel Dane's Mission, however, is very comfortably housed and the members are enjoying their stay in spite of the weather.

THE MAHARAJA OF KAPURTHALA.

Maharajah Kapurthala is one of cold weather visitors to Calcutta. He proceeds to Europe in March.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cyclinder Clement Cars, Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India, E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PROCLAMATION DAY PARADES.

THE New Year's Parade to commemorate the Proclamation of his most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII. as Emperor of India, took place at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, on the General Parade Ground, Esplanade, before a fairly large gathering of spectators. The troops taking part in the parade were the Royal Garrison Artillery under Major Nelson, the 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment under Colonel Fearon and the 113th Native Infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel Hogg. The total strength on the parade was about a thousand. The different regiments commenced to arrive at half-past 7 o'clock and were drawn up in the following order from right to left facing the east :—The Royal Garrison Artillery, the 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment and the 113th Native Infantry. At 8 o'clock Major-General A. G. Creagh, C. B., Commanding Bombay Brigade, accompanied by Major C. E. Baynes and Major G. C. Broome, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-Generals rode to the ground and took charge of the parade. The Royal Standard was unfurled and immediately the troops began firing feu-de-joie, the massed bands which were in the near of the centre, playing the National Anthem. The troops then gave the Royal Salute. The Commanding Officer thereafter called for three cheers for his most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor which the troops loudly responded to. The regiments afterwards formed up in quarter columns for the march-past. The combined bands in the meanwhile advanced and formed up facing the saluting base. Major-General Creagh and the officers of the District staff rode up to the saluting base and the troops marched past the Royal Standard, the massed bands playing the march tunes of the respective regiments. The parade was then dismissed and the troops proceeded to their quarters.

Government as well as merchants' vessels now lying in harbour and docks were decorated with flags and buntings from stem to stern. Royal Standard was hoisted on the Castle Flag-staff. Flag-staff of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club was also decorated with flags and buntings.

CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 2.

The Proclamation Parade here this morning, was an unusually big affair, crowds being extraordinarily large. All the troops in Calcutta were present with large contingents of Volunteers and of Blue jackets from the flagship. Lord Curzon, Lord Kitchener and Admiral Atkinson Willes took part. Sirdar Inayat Ullah Khan was given a place close to the flagstaff near the Viceroy.

POONA.

POONA, JAN. 2.

The usual New Year's parade was held, this morning, on the general parade ground of the troops of Poona and Kirkee. The attendance of the general public was much smaller. The troops marched on to the ground at 7 a.m., and were formed up in two lines. The first Infantry Brigade which was under the command of Colonel S. Paterson, 93rd Highlanders, consisted of the East Lancashire Regiment under Colonel Carey, the 94th Russell's Infantry and 107th Pioneers. The Second Infantry Brigade was under the command of Lieut.-Col. Cahusac and consisted of the 93rd Highlanders and 121st Pioneers. The second line was composed of the 33rd Cavalry and the Royal Field Artillery. The bands were massed in the centre between the two lines. The two batteries of artillery were formed up one on the right of the line, and the other on the left across the road near the Ghorpuri barracks, Colonel Onslow who was attended by Captain Dyson, rode on to the ground and took the command. The Battery on the right fired eleven rounds. At the sound of the first shot the Royal Standard was unfurled at the saluting base. The first round of feu-de-joie was given after which the battery on the left fired ten rounds. The next round of the feu-de-joie crackled along the lines followed by the last salvo of the 31 guns, the Batteries then forming up in second line. The Royal Salute was then given, and next Colonel Onslow called for three cheers for the King-Emperor.

The troops then formed up into columns and marched past, the Cavalry going in column of squadrons, the Artillery in column of Batteries, the Sappers and Miners in column of Companies, and the Infantry in column of Double Companies. The march past was admirable, the 33rd Cavalry, all wearing the China medal, went by gracefully and their smart serviceable appearance awakened the memory of their dashing feat against the Boxers at Peking. The venerable looking trumpeter who rode alongside the Officer Commanding is one who has distinguished himself by his long service. He is the oldest active soldier and trumpeter in the Indian Army. The march past of Batteries was faultless The were followed by the 3rd Sappers and Miners. Nexty came the 94th Russell's Infantry whose march past to the air of "Men of Harlech" could not have been improved upon. Then came the hardy the 93rd Higlanders looking fit and picturesque and they went by like a sweet The 107th Pioneers, straight from Somaliland, and the 121st Pioneers followed with conspicuous accuracy. The East Lancashire Regiment brought up the rear all looking spick and span.

After the march past the troops moved off to their quarters and the brilliant parade ended with only a slight mishap when, in the rear line of officers, a charger broke loose at the rattle of the feu de-joie, unseating his rider.

NANDOD.

NANDOD, JAN. 2.

The usual Proclamation day parade was held by his Highness Maharana Shri Chitrasinhjiraj of Rajpipla. A salute of thirty-one guns was fired with three rounds of feu de joie. Three hearty cheers were proposed by his Highness for their Majesties the King Emperor and Empress, and were enthusiastically taken up by the troops and those assembled. Distribution of sweetmeats to the troops and an entertainment followed when his Highness proposed their Majesties' health in the most loyal terms.

CRICKET IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA vs. THE ZINGARIS.

CALCUTTA, JAN, 2.

Calcutta went in this morning with a large total of 457 before them to win and sent in Ranjitsinghji and Winkworth who at once began to score freely. At 1 p. m. they had lost three wickets (Winkworth 25, Guise 3, Arundel 11) for a total of 113 runs, Ranjitsinghji having made over 50 and being then well set. The ground was still bumpy, but better than on Saturday. A large gathering including H. E. the Viceroy watched the play during the morning.

The match ended in a draw, time being called at 5 o'clock when Calcutta had made 360 for nine wickets. Ranjitsinghji was caught out off a carelessly played ball, after he had made 132.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major Stewart, 5th Gurkhas, is transferred as second in command, 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkhas.

Captain Knox, R. A. M. C. is appointed additional Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer to his Majesty's Forces in India.

Lieutenants Worseley, 21st Cavalry, and Simpson, 4th Rajputs, have been appointed to the Northern and Southern Waziristan Militia respectively for five years.

Captain H. J. Eaton-Ewans, R. F. A. is permitted to retire.

Bt.-Major Anderson, 1st Highland Light Infantry, has been selected for an Adjutancy of the 4th Battalion of that regiment.

THE NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

BOMBAY RECIPIENTS.

SIR FREDERICK LELY.

CHIEF among the recipients in this Presidency of the New Year's Honours is the Hon. Mr. F. S. P. Lely, officiating Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, who has been made a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. There can be but one opinion that the honour has been richly deserved. Arriving in this country in December 1869, he has done conscientious service for thirty-five years in many fields of activity. Gujerat has been his home for many years, and the inhabitants of Gujerat will always remember him as one who, having mastered their language, lost no opportunity to benefit them either in his capacity as Talukdari Settlement Officer, Gujerat, as the City Survey and Enquiry Officer, the Ahmedabad, as Administrator of the Sachin and Pore bunder States, or as a member of the Commission to enquire into and report on the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, as Commissioner of the Northern Division, or as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. He freely mixed among the people, and held social reunions at his bungalow to be the better acquainted with their wants and their wishes, and thus made himself a popular member of the Service.

Joining the Service in August 1869, Mr. Lely was, on his arrival in this country in December of the same year, placed under the Collector of Ahmedabad to learn the routine of revenue business. In May 1871, he acted as Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Hyderabad, reverting at the end of the same year to his post of Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Ahmedabad. From August to October 1873, Mr. Lely performed the duties of the City Survey and Enquiry Officer, at Ahmedabad. In April 1878, we find him at Surat as Assistant Collector and Magistrate, and in July of that year in the same capacity at Broach, where he continued until 1881, performing, in addition to his own, the duties of Talukdari Settlement Officer, Gujerat, and for a time of Collector and Magistrate.

In October 1881, Mr. Lely was transferred to Surat, and, in addition to his own duties as Collector and Magistrate, was placed in charge of the Sachin State. After a two years' furlough to Europe, Mr. Lely on his return to this country in March 1884, was sent back to Surat as Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Assistant Agent to the Governor in charge of the Sachin State. In September 1884, he officiated as Collector and Magistrate at Surat and Agent to the Governor. In June 1886, he was transferred to Kathiawar as Administrator of the Porebunder State, in which capacity he rendered very valuable service. With the exception of a few days' special duty at Poona in September 1888, Mr. Lely continued to work in Kathiawar till May 1889, as Political Agent and Collector of Stamp Revenue, after which he had a furlough on medical certificate from October to December 1889. On his return from furlough in the latter month, he reverted to his post in Kathiawar as Political Agent and Collector of Stamp Revenue till May 1890, when we again find him at Surat, doing excellent service for several years as Collector and Magistrate, District Registrar, and Agent to the Governor. From December 1891 to April 1892, Mr. Lely was placed on special duty under the Government of India as a member of the Commission to enquire into and report on the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. He then reverted to Surat as Collector and Magistrate, District Registrar, and Agent to the Governor. Mr. Lely distinguished himself as special Magistrate appointed by Government to enquire into the License Tax Riots in Surat, and conducted the enquiry at Surat and Bulsar with great care. Popular feeling was much excited at the time, but Mr. Lely acted with promptitude and delicacy and earned the good opinion of Government, and at the same time quieted popular discontent. He worked assiduously for about a couple of months in the discharge of his special duty, and although quite a young man at the time, was correct in his appreciation of the evidence called before him. The result was that the riots, which threatened to assume a serious turn, soon became a thing of the past, and public business was not disturbed. In May 1896, he was appointed to act as Commissioner of the Northern Division, and was confirmed in the post in February 1897. In April 1899, and again in July 1901, Mr. Lely was appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and afforded valuable assistance in its deliberations. He rose to the first grade of Commissioner in February 1900. His famine services to the people of Gujerat were widely appreciated, and they were recognised by his being appointed a Companion of the Star of India in January 1901. Mr. Lely's conscientious work as Commissioner of the Northern Division has received the acknowledgment of the authorities, and he was recently appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

MR. JOHN WALSH.

Mr. John Walsh, late Superintendent Preventive Service and ex-officio Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, has been awarded a Kaiser-i-Hind medal of the first class. Mr. Walsh held non-gazetted appointments in the Preventive Service, Customs Department, from 1863 to 1894. He was for a time superviser of the Tobacco Department, and in February 1894 officiated as Superintendent of the Preventive Service, being confirmed in the appointment in August of the same year, the duties of which he continued to discharge to the satisfaction of his superiors up to a recent date. He was kind and considerate to all his subordinates, and won the esteem of them all.

MINOR HONOURS.

Pandit Ram Sahai Paitak, head clerk, Chief Engineer's office Military Works service, Bombay Command, gets a Kaiser-i-Hind medal of the second class. The Rev. R. Winsor, American Marathi Mission, Sirur, in Poona district, also gets the same medal. Sheikh Ibrahim Sheikh Imam, first grade Inspector, Bombay City Police force, is made a Khan Bahadur ; and Mr. Nanabhai Kuverjee Modi, Assistant Surgeon in medical charge of plague inspection, Ahmedabad, is made a Khan Saheb. Mr. Raghunath Venkajee Sabnis, Dewan of the Kolhapur State, and Mr. Balwant Rao Pandurang Wagle, member of the Council of Regency, Indore, have been made Rao Bahadurs, Mr. Kisonlal Ramgopal Palod, Municipal Councillor at Sholapur, has been made a Roo Saheb.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE FORCE REQUIRED TO RESIST INVASION

AN attempt is to be made at an early date to increase the Indian Army Reserve for war purposes. The question of the reinforcements which will be needed from home is also under discussion, as the defence of India will be based on the assumption that we shall have to meet 500,000 men on the frontiers.

The available force under the Commander-in Chief, excluding a few native police, is comprised by a grand total of 222,800 Regular troops, and 408 guns. Very careful computations place the mobilisable numbers at 196,700, with 408 guns, and out of this Army there could be moved to the frontiers a force of 160,000 men and 350 pieces.

With this force and Reserves it is considered not unreasonable to compute that, holding the strategical points, as we do, a field force of 300,000 men, backed in the second line with 200,000 more, would be required by an enemy to attempt invasion. The Army which India could put in the field as a first measure would need considerable augmentation from home, and it has been suggested (says the "Standard") that the Auxiliary Forces might be called upon to furnish 30,000 men during the three months following the outbreak of war.

MUCH comment has been aroused in St. Petersburg by an interview which has taken place within the past few days between the Czar and M. Sven Hedin, the famous explorer of Tibet, when, as is believed, the whole Tibetan question, political and economical, was gone into, and some divergences of views were found to exist. The explorer is to lecture on the subject before the Geographical Society, of St. Petersburg.

THE DELHI-BOMBAY MOTOR TRIALS.

THE LAST STAGE.

THE WINNING CARS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE Delhi-Bombay motor trials concluded with the arrival of the cars yesterday afternoon at the "control" just outside Bombay City. The first cars to leave Igatpuri yesterday morning were the Speedwell and the Lenoir, which started before day break. The Lenoir arrived at Igatpuri on Sunday night between nine and ten o'clock, while the rest of the motorists were still at dinner. The owner has during the competition been given the sobriquet of "Bill Bailey" and appropriately with his arrival the band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, which played during dinner, struck up "Wont you come home, Bill Bailey." Mr. Hall received an ovation from the motorists and was "chaired" to the special train. Yesterday morning, however, the larger cars which started after seven o'clock overtook "Bill Bailey" halted but cheery at the bottom of the Ghauts. The descent of the Ghauts, which began shortly after leaving the Volunteer Encampment which was the starting point, was taken cautiously, but presented no difficulty. The engineering of the road won the admiration of the motorists and the magnificent views sent them into raptures.

After the steep descent had been completed the road became a perfect switch-back for twelve miles to Shahapoor. A total run of fifty-five miles brought the cars to Kalyan Creek, where they had to be ferried across. The arrangements here were not so perfect as at the crossing of the Tapti and the transit of the cars from one side of the river to the other occupied nearly an hour in each case albeit in some instances two cars were able to cross together.

The halt for breakfast was made at Kalyan Station, and after a stop of an hour the twenty-eight miles to the "control" at Vincent Road were begun. Though the Napier left Igatpuri the first, it reached Bombay behind the De Dietrich having had tire trouble on the way. The twelve horse power Darracq owned and driven by Mr. P. C. Sawyer and the six horse power Wolseley owned by Mr. Vakil and driven by Mr. Taylor succeeded in coming through without stoppage, thus completing the whole course without loss of marks. The Lanchester also maintained its succession of non stops, and the record of a mark and a half against it remained unaltered. The other non stops for the day included the De Dietrich, the Fiat, the Orleans, Mr. Inglis' twelve h. p. the De Dion and the Argyll. The casualties included an accident to the steering gear of the Beaufort before Kalyan was reached which compelled the stoppage of the car. It was subsequently hauled onward by bullocks. The Allday, which has had a number of misadventures throughout the whole course, managed to come through all right in spite of damage to the back axle by a collision before starting. Mr. Levetus, the driver of this machine, has been one of the wonders of the contest setting out with the smallest amount of experience and bringing his car through notwithstanding its frequent mishaps. The Clement had to stop in the neighbourhood of Ghaut Cooper in consequence of internal mechanical trouble.

The first cars reached the end of the course shortly after noon and the Lenoir brought up the rear about half past two, Bombay time. The cars remained at the control until about half past three and meanwhile were inspected by the Judges, who thereafter considered the allocation of the prizes. While the verdict was being awaited, a large number of motorists and others gathered to welcome the competitors, and subsequently a procession headed by the local cars was formed. When the line was formed the Judges announced the awards as under :—

AWARDS.

H. H. the Gaekwar's Cup, value Rs. 1,000, for the most reliable Car—24 h. p. Districth, Mr. W. L. Sorel.

Messrs Jeremiah Lyon's Cup, value 50 guineas, for the car making the best performance as regards reliability and costing not more than £500 landed in India—12 h. p. Darracq, Mr. P. C. Sawyer, Bombay.

The Maharaja of Scindia's Cup, value Rs. 500, for the most economical car—6 h. p. Speedwell, Mr. C. V. Scovell.

The Maharaja of Mysore's trophy, value Rs. 500, for the car in the best condition after the trial—6 h. p. De Dion, Mr. B. H. Hewett, Bombay.

The Maharaja of Kapurthala's Cup, value Rs. 350, for the car best suited to District work in India,—the Maharajah Scindia's 12 h. p. De Dion.

The Nawab of Rampur's trophy, value Rs. 250, for the car combining in the best manner (a) absence of noise, (b) absence of vibration, and (c) ease of manipulation—16 h. p. Fiat, Count de Gropello.

The "Times of India" Consolation Prize, value Rs. 250—6 h. p. Wolseley, Mr. R. J. Vakil.

Special Consolation Prizes were also awarded to the 12 h. p. Lanchester. Prince Ranjitsingji, the 12 h. p. Orleans, Mr. F. A. Rodewald, and the three-and-half h. p. Lenoir, Mr. J. W. Hall. Ahmedabad, for meritorious performances,

After the announcement of the prizes the procession of the cars went forward through the city via the Queens Road to the Taj-Mahal Hotel.

To view the motorists' procession, many people gathered at the Apollo Bunder opposite to the Taj Mahal Hotel, and the motorists were greeted with cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs as they pulled up at the Hotel entrance on the Bunder side. The 113th Bombay Infantry Band under Mr. H. W. Toner provided music. The motorists were accorded the compliments of the season by their many friends who had collected at the spot. Many European and Parsi ladies had also gathered at the balcony of the hotel premises to witness the motor-procession.

In the evening, a dinner was held when the prizes were presented to the winners. A testimonial subscribed for by the motorists was also presented to Mr. A. Hoare who as Honorary Secretary made the road and other arrangements which have worked so well during the trials.

SAILANA NOTES.

WE have been experiencing severe cold, writes our Sailana correspondent, for the last ten days. It rained here a week ago for a couple of days in small showers. The rainfall is expected to benefit the wheat and grain crops. Temperature in the morning remains 32 degrees, and in the evening ranges from 54 to 70 Fahr.

The heir-apparent and the second Prince of Sailana have returned to enjoy the Christmas Vacation. They are studying at the Mayo Rajkumar College at Ajmer.

His Highness the Raja Sahib has been indisposed for the last three days. Owing to excessive cold his Highness has got bronchitis and fever. He is being treated by the State Medical Officer. The Political Agent, Malwa, is expected to visit the State of Sailana about the 8th inst. He will come here from Ratlam, according to the present arrangement.

Dewan Sahib Pandit Rajkishonji went on to Indore the 31st ult. to see his son, who is being treated at the Camp Medical Dispensary, for a severe illness. He will return after a stay of two days at the Indore Camp.

Plague has completely ceased about a month and a half ago. Owing to very severe cold we are fearing a recrudescence of it, as also the neighbouring villages are infested to and rats are dying there. God may avert it.

A PIECE of news of profound importance to the history of Gothic architecture is published in Paris. Of all lands outside Italy, the spoiled child of the arts, it may be said of all the great medieval cathedrals that they stand as mighty creations of the unknown, since no man can name the great architects and sculpters who gave them their being and their beauty. So far as France is concerned, this can be truly said no longer. Mystery has yielded before the patient research of history. In a communication just made to the Antiquaries of France, M. De Mely presents photographed facsimiles of sixty-three of these intellectual wonders of the past, whose very names were unknown. All are men of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

The 'Varsity Rugger Match.

THE ASSOCIATION CODE.

THE BILLIARD DEADLOCK.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS' VISIT.

LONDON, DEC. 16.

THE game between the rival Universites at Queen's Club, yesterday, was in every way worthy of the great traditions of the match. It was Rugby football at its best and brightest, and played in the true spirit of the game. If not quite such good match as last year to the inexpert eye, it was in some respects an even better game. Both sides, by their superb defence and splendid spoiling, made the combination of both appear much less effective than was really the case. So keen and sure was the tackling, so marked was the intelligent anticipation of both third lines and halves, that most of the passing movements, though pretty to watch, seemed foredoomed to failure. That Cambridge were the stronger side is beyond dispute. Indeed, on the form of yesterday, the Light Blues would probably always have the better of any match between yesterday's sides, even if they would not always win outright.

Oxford were perhaps slightly the more scientific, but science is not everything in football. Speed, strength, and stamina, are equally important, and in these three qualities Cambridge were superior. Their most obvious advantage lay forward. The eight packed better than in any previous match and showed quite unexpected cleverness in getting the ball. That they should have beaten Oxford in this latter respect was the surprise of the game. The only fault that could be found with the display of the Light Blue forwards was a purely tactical error. They failed to make the most of their ability to wheel and come away with the ball. They often relieved their lines by this method, but they did not turn it sufficiently to account in direct attack, and played too much to their backs. It was a difficult game for backs, so far as combined attack was concerned. The "spoiling" of both third lines and halves was superb, and time after time men were tackled as soon as they had the ball. Except for the movement that yielded the first try—and this movement was the finest bit of combination seen this season—the Cambridge "threes" hardly showed the same skill in passing as the Oxford quartet. Macleod was, however, the best centre on the field.

The Dark Blues carried off the honours at half. Laxon was a bit slow in his passing, while Mainprice was better in defence than in attack. Forman, Harris, and Monteith were the most conspicuous forwards, the lastnamed being the best forward on the field. Cartwright did a lot of honest work, but was not very conspicuous in the loose. This applies, however, to all the Oxford forwards. Their ability in footwork was never in evidence, and such loose rushes as were made—and there were not many in the game—came from the Cambridge forwards. Both backs did well, and Cheyne in no way suffered in comparison with Lee. One of the surprises of the game was that Stoop should have been allowed to slip through so easily in gaining the first Oxford try. In a match characterised by such sound defence and sure tackling his brilliant try was a decided curiosity. Yet it was a fine bit of opportunism, for the expected pass was never made, and the Cambridge backs were surprised into inactivity. Lee was the only man who tried to tackle him.

In spite of the poor conditions, some excellent Rugby games were witnessed on Saturday. That at the Rectory Field between Blackheath and Cardiff provided a capital struggle. Blackheath somewhat disappointed expectations by losing to Cardiff, yet the club gave the Welshmen a good game, and though in the end defeated by 1 goal 3 tries (14 points) to 1 goal 1 try (8 points), had quite as much of the play as their opponents. Cardiff's success was due to three causes. The Welsh forwards outplayed the Heathen eight, while the backs showed superior opportunism and much greater accuracy in handling the "greasy" ball. In this last respect the game dealt another rude blow to the popular, but quite erroneous, belief that a wet day, a heavy ground, and a greasy ball are conditions which prevent Welsh sides playing the Welsh game with any approach to perfection. It is precisely under such conditions that Welsh accuracy in handling knows its greatest triumph by contrast with the inaccuracy in this respect of the backs of the other three nations.

At Leicester the Scottish gave their best display of the season and were unlucky to lose to the powerful Midland team by 1 goal 1 try to a try. The Scottish forwards, though beaten in the tight and often "shoved yards" by their heavier opponents, were admirable in the loose, and often gained half the length of the field by their fast rushes. Both sets of backs made many mistakes in "fielding." The converted try by which the Midlanders won was scored in the last minute and when a draw seemed assured. A draw would certainly have better reflected the run of the game and the merits of the sides on the day than the Leicester victory. Devon's victory over Gloucester at Exeter was achieved with such ease—the margin was 4 tries to 0—that it seems unnecessary to look beyond the winners for the group leaders. Even in the improbable event of Somerset defeating Devon the latter must finish with the same number of points as Cornwall, who have completed their engagements.

Manchester City have failed to repeat their brilliant last season's victory at Woolwich. They lost there on Saturday, by the narrow margin of a goal. This goal, the only one of the match, was scored shortly before the finish, after City had, on the whole, done better work and seemed a more dangerous side than their opponents. With a little good fortune they would have taken the lead, and no doubt if a lead had at any time been gained we should have won a victory. Woolwich, of course, did a splendid defensive performance to keep their goal intact, even though some opportunities were missed solely by attacking mistakes. The goalkeeper, Ashcroft, especially played well, and so too did Jackson, the strong, athletic back, who was taking half the receipts as a benefit. Woolwich, who have had only twelve goals scored against them in fourteen matches, will be formidable indeed when the brilliant Templeton begins attacking in the scarlet shirt. And probably before the end of the season another brilliant new forward will be in the line. The Woolwich club may well look forward to a splendid future. Even now the team is first-class, and gates are enormous. How Tottenham, who scorned the Second Division, through which Woolwich fought so bravely, must envy their neighbours now! But Saturday's match did not, unfortunately, attract the big gate which had been expected. The weather was bad, and Jackson and the club suffered severely.

Everyone at Clayton on Monday, admired the clever and effective work of the Bury team against Manchester City, and wondered how they had sunk to so miserable a plight in the League. In the first half, when they scored 3—0, they made City appear "smaller" than any side has done for many a day. Their forwards beat the opposing defence with astonishing facility, and made splendid use of well-gained opportunities. City, on the other hand, could rarely get a forward movement going. Later on City did manage to find their game, and at the end they were making frequent rushes and having unmistakably the best of matters. But it is extremely unlikely that they would have made up the deficiency of two goals in the eight minutes left when the game was stopped. Nothing in the afternoon's play was more remarkable than the fine form shown by the two Bury veterans Ross and Plant. The latter, who, by the way, looks little like a veteran, got the ball under control and started off with it so rapidly that his lack of pace gave little advantage to his opponents. When a foe fairly confronted him he was nearly always too clever to be shaken, and his

final centring was wonderfully accurate. The shot with which he scored the fourth goal was as good a one as anyone has seen at Clayton this season. The position was awkward and distant, but the ball was landed just over Hillman's head to a nicety. Hillman has rarely seemed so ordinary a player as the Bury team made him on Monday. And yet he could hardly be said to have made a mistake. He had no chance to shine, and was four times beaten. Bury undoubtedly deserve the Manchester Cup. In the "Wolves" Bury had, of course, much less formidable opponents. They were easy winners, and had they used their opportunities as well as on Monday, they would have doubled their score. Wolverhampton have a very bad recent record, and they must now be regarded as among 'the "possibles" for the Second Division. They do fairly well in getting goals—they very seldom fail to score something,—but their defence is weak. A better half-back line is much wanted. One would greatly regret to see a club fall which, without having ever possessed large resources, has kept its place in the League from the beginning and has never even had to play for its place or appeal for re-election.

Defeat has come at last to Small Heath, and in decisive measure. They lost at Derby on Saturday, after an unbeaten career since October, by 3—0. Derby are a fine team—only in one of their last six matches had their goal been captured,—so that even Small Heath could not be confident of success against them. Their decisive victory is not at all a surprise, but Small Heath did very much better than would appear from the score against them. They had quite as much of the game as their opponents, but for once they could not use their opportunities. Weak shots were common. The ground was in a wretched state, and perhaps it was owing much to this that they failed so unwontedly. The first goal was gained suddenly and perhaps rather luckily after a long kick by Warren, and the two last came from the deadly aim of Bloomer. Derby thus displaced Small Heath, and are now second to Newcastle, who kept their ground in handsome fashion by an away victory over Notts Forest. But Small Heath have still a rather better record, and Sheffield United, save for the goal average, which Bury spoiled, one just as good. Lancashire, unfortunately, cannot claim a single one of the leading records. Preston's League position is of course a somewhat fallacious one.

There was not a very large crowd to see Dorsett's first appearance for the City club at Hyde Road. Twice as many people went to see the clever Gainsborough eleven—the eleven of the notable centre forward Twigg—receive the beating that is always fate in Manchester, though nowadays thanks to their great improvement, it is not a heavy beating. The City reserves had not in Nelson a very strong opposition but it must be admitted that Dorsett did not manage to do anything of a very distinguished kind against them, and that he was once or twice checked rather easily. The ground was, however, too treacherous for a speedy clever outside forward to shine. Still, sometimes Dorsett showed a glimpse of his high capacity, especially when he met the ball suddenly and drove it with splendid aim and terrific force from a side position very near the line at the goalkeeper, nearly tumbling him into the net. He did actually score his first goal, but it was from a penalty kick. The acquisition of this fine player does not seem to have aroused much enthusiasm in Manchester—perhaps because the City club is so remarkably well served in both outside forward positions. Dorsett, great reputation as he has, has, of course, been engaged only as a reserve. City's great want is obviously a half back of equal quality with Hynds and Frost. In M'Oustra they had one, but it will be extremely hard to secure another such player. There would have been a big crowd at Hyde Road indeed if Dorsett had been a half back of celebrity equal to that which he enjoys as a forward.

A special meeting of the members of the Billiard Association was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street. The meeting was convened in consequence of the deadlock which arose at the recent annual meeting, at the close of which the Association found itself without a secretary or committee. As the rules provided that these officers should only be elected at the annual meeting, the present meeting was called in order to revise the rules. Mr. Batty Smith was voted to the chair. The Chairman described the meeting as one of the most important ever held by the Association. At the last meeting they found themselves without a committee because, unfortunately, the meeting took sides on a certain question, and neither side was strong enough to carry its candidates. He thought all would agree that it was absolutely essential that they should retain the ballot for electing the committee. Mr. Davis urged the meeting to take a very earnest view of the present position of affairs. They should devote their whole attention to mending, and not ending, the Association. With the object in view, they should try to elect, at all events, a small committee. Mr. W. D. Courtney said that was what he wanted to have done. He had written to Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M. P., and that gentleman had replied that he was much afraid that he could not take part in the proposed reconstruction of the association, and that he would like to see an amateur association which would have the confidence of the billiard-playing public. He had written to half a dozen gentlemen, who he thought might be interested, and would allow themselves to be elected on the committee, and in their replies they all agreed that the Association should be composed of amateurs. The Chairman said he did not think that those letters were in order. Mr. Courtney said the opinion seemed to be that the Association should be a body of amateurs. He would give his idea of the Association in a few words. It should consist only of amateurs, of the highest respectability, and he would suggest that professionals should be registered by the Association and pay an annual fee. By doing that the professionals would have a great claim upon the Association, and the money they subscribed would go to a fund to be used for their benefit. The chairman said he thought the simplest and most expeditious method of procedure was to put to the meeting a resolution of which Mr. Courtney and Mr. Speed had given notice. He might add that a second resolution would be moved to appoint a sub-committee to consider the whole question of the revision of the rules.

Mr. Courtney's resolution was in the following terms:—"That Rule 4 of the rules of the association be altered by the addition of the following clause: 'In case of failure to elect at any annual general meeting a properly constituted committee, a special general meeting, a properly convened, shall have the power to appoint such committee. On a show of hands, 64 gentlemen voted for this resolution, and it was declared to be carried "nem con." Mr. Theed asked whether they had got power to elect a committee, and whether the election would be by ballot, he suggested that the election would be by ballot but that instead of one black ball in five defeating a man the proportion should be three in ten. Mr. Davis agreed that one black ball in five was excessive. It gave too much power to one man to throw out another. He seconded Mr. Theed's proposition. The Chairman said there was an existing rule which did not state any majority or provide for black balls. Mr. Briggs moved, and Mr. Diehl seconded, an amendment that there should be a paper ballot, and that the gentlemen receiving the highest number of votes should be elected. On a show of hands, 41 voted for the amendment, and 21 against. The amendment on being put as a substantive motion, received 43 votes, and 25 gentlemen voted against. Thereupon the chairman ruled that as the requisite two-thirds majority had not been obtained the amendment was not carried.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by [illegible] everywhere.

TRINCOMALIE ROYAL NAVY YARD.

ITS ALLEGED CLOSING ON SATURDAY NEXT.

A NOTICE ACTUALLY POSTED UP.

OUR Trinco correspondent, writing on the 26th instant, sends us the following, which discloses the apparently good ground on which our correspondent based his telegram of last week.

I am not surprised at the persistent incredulity with which my telegram was received "re" the closing of the Royal Navy Yard at Trincomalie by the Colombo public: for it took me, who live only half a mile from the Yard, some time before I could credit the rumour. The news was sudden, and had an unreal ring about it, so that one would certainly think it was all a hoax, a Christmas yarn, or, better yet, as you put it, that the Naval folks were going to have a New Year holiday. The telegram, the subject of so many conjectures, was received by Mr. Millett on Thursday, the 22nd instant, at about 1-30 p.m.; and a notice announcing the intention of the Naval authorities to close the Yard and to discharge the coolies and other workmen was posted up at once. The same telegram, it is said asked the European officers and artificers to be in readiness to leave the station by the steamer calling at this port on the 28th idem. This appeared to my mind to be true, for some of the officers sold their household effects on the 24th instant. As to the removal of stores such coal nothing is known definitely but if the foregoing were true, one could not resist the conclusion that they would not be allowed to rot and waste here with nobody to look after or control them.

In order to resolve the doubt created by the telegram and with the view of obtaining further information approached, on behalf of the "Times" the Naval store officer, who regrets, in view of the stringent King's Regulations, his inability to disclose any fact connected with the telegram. I deferred writing to you for some time in the belief that any further telegraphic communication from the Lords of the Admiralty would tend to remove the cloud of mystery that encircles the Yard at present, but I am assured by the knowing ones that no messages have been received in Trincomalie since the one which led to the display of the disturbing notice.

How the news was received by the native population, particularly by the coolies and native officers, it is not in the power of an ordinary pen to pourtray. The Yard was established, it is believed, about eighty years ago and of late had undergone many improvements. A big building was recently built to accommodate boats, &c., under the supervision of the Royal Engineers, and it will be handed over to the Navy on the 31st instant. I went to the Yard about two months ago, after an interval of nearly two years, and was much struck with the many improvements and additions made recently. Coal here, there and everywhere, in buildings both permanent and temporary, and, if it is to be removed, it will cost an immense sum of money. The material contractor has received written information from the R. N. store officer cancelling his contract. There are, I hear, about 613 men, clerks, carpenters, masons, coolies; and the bread of every one of them, in view of the present instructions, is in jeopardy, so far as their connection with the Navy Yard is concerned. The coolies as a rule, after an early morning meal at home, go with some cooked rice wrapped in a piece of canvas—the property of the Yard—which forms their breakfast. When the sad news reached them, I understand, some were in tears, other bewailing their state, and many emptied their meals in the briny deep. The fact is it will be hard for them to find such indulgent masters to serve under anywhere in the Island. The clerks and other workmen on the "Established List" will receive pension, and others, who are not on it but have served the Navy for over ten years, will receive one year's salary as gratuity. This will be their only consolation.

STATEMENT RE-AFFIRMED FROM KALKUDA.

(By telegram from another Correspondent.)

Kalkuda, Dec. 28.

Re the removal of the Navy Yard at Trincomalie, I have interviewed a non-commissioned officer, of No. 33 Company transferred to Kong-Kong, who is a passenger by the "Lady Gordon" for Colombo and he said that the removal is true. The stores will be closed on Saturday next. He thinks the change is a temporary one for diplomatic reasons, till the end of the war, to ensure no coal or provisions reaching the Baltic Fleet or other enemy's squadron. My informant states that permanent removal of the Yard is not probable.

About 40 officers and over 300 coolies will be out of work; and Trincomalie will be poverty-stricken."—"Times of Ceylon" (Dec. 28).

THE OCCURRENCE OF TIN AND GOLD IN LOWER BURMA.

INTERVIEW WITH LIEUT.-COL. K. MACKENZIE FOSS, F.R.G.S.

THE "Mining Journal, Railway, and Commercial Gazette" publishes a long interview with Lieut.-Col. K. Mackenzie Foss on "The Occurrence of Tin and Gold in Lower Burma."

"At Henzil," said Col. Foss, 'the alluvial tin occurrence is very extraordinary in character—so extraordinary that Mr. Ricketts was puzzled to account for it, and characterised it as 'a mountain of tin.' Generally speaking, it is not unlike the Brisels-tin-mine. The alluvial deposit is situated considerably above the level of the On Beng River, on a hill one and a quarter mile long, half a mile wide, and 350 feet high; it has been proved to a depth of 15 feet. Considerable denudation must have occurred in the surrounding country, and this deposit has consequently been left as an isolated cap of enormous size.

"Has any work been done there?"

"None; except by the natives, who used to work the streams in a premitive way; they have now been stopped by the Government, and have to take out licences and go through certain formalities before they can mine. Their method is merely a modification of the crude system practised by coloured races all over the world. Standing up to their hips in the water they drop a little wooden dish, called a bates, which is conical in shape on to the bed of the stream. When this is in the required position on the bottom, they will fill it up with the deposit, which they pushed into the dish with their feet. When raised, they first remove the larger stones with their hands, and then wash the residuum in the ordinary way, the concentrates falling to the bottom by their greater specific gravity.

"A tedious business, Col. Foss?"

"Naturally; but labour is cheap. On an average you may assume that a man will get 3lbs. of concentrates a day, and this, excluding any gold that might be recovered would be worth for in 8d. per lb. You pay the native 9d. a day and his product is worth 2s., not reckoning the gold. The freight home is 32s. a ton, and it is obvious that with tin at its present price this will leave a very considerable margin of profit."

"That is to say with plenty of labour?"

"Well, for operations on a large scale there would certainly not be a sufficiency; but any amount of good Indian labour can be imported direct at 7d. a day. A great point in favour of Burmese tin-mining, is undoubtedly the difference in royalty. We pay 2 1-2 per cent royalty to the Government, whereas the Straits pay 14 per cent.—that is to say, the Burma tin-mining industry starts with an advantage of 11 1-2 per cent. less royalty. These terms are, it is true, specially offered as an inducement for prospectors to come into the country, and in the event of a thriving tin-industry being built up, would undoubtedly be raised. With the present margin, however, there would be plenty of room for readjustment, while still retaining a substantial advantage to Burma.

Col. Foss then proceeded to describe the field, situated some 28 miles inland from Mergui, and about three square miles in extent, which, he said, contained coal, tin, and gold.

"My own opinion, said Col Foss, summing up his views on the mineral prospects of Burma, is that this is one of the richest tin and alluvial gold districts in the world, and that its present backward condition is due to very definite reasons. Here they have the water trouble, and at a distances of 6 feet the water comes in in such quantities that no native appliances are capable of dealing with it. Steam pumps are required. Bed-rock occurs at a depth of about 20 feet in that district, and in no single case have the natives been able to get down as deep as that, eight feet being about the average. The water comes in faster that the buckets are able to cope with it, and the miners are drowned out. Even if the natives had the energy and capital necessary to properly exploit the country, he is not sufficiently in touch with modern resources to enable him to do so.

He added: "A great feature of the Mergui district is its richness in coal. In a comparatively small area the Government geologists have already located, roughly speaking, 1,000,000 tons, which on assay has been pronounced by the analyst of the Geological Survey to be excellent steam coal, distinctly above the average of the Indian steam coal. Where the Government were engaged in sinking test boreholes, they sank on to a splendid seam of steam coal 24 feet in thickness."

OLD TESTAMENT MIRACLES.

THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER'S VIEWS.

DEAN ARMITAGE ROBINSON on (Dec. 8) continued his series of addresses in Westminster Abbey on "The Inspiration of the Bible."

The Christian Church he said, took its stand on truth and invited inquiry. Such inquiry was not the task of the multitude, but it was the burden of the Church's teachers, who must neglect no investigation which might throw light upon the document which the Church held in her hands. Obviously if the Old Testament was divinely inspired literature it must not only bear but it must challenge the strictest scrutiny. That scrutiny must not be conducted only by adversaries. The Christian student must be foremost in the investigation. It was not sufficiently observed that the criticism of the Old Testament had been pre-eminently an internal criticism—a comparison of verse with verse.

He would take as an example the story of the Flood. They read that Noah was commanded to take two animals of each kind into the ark. Lower down they read the command that he was to take seven pairs in the case all clean animals, and lower down again they read that of all the sorts there went in two and two. Closer examination showed that in the first and last of those three verses the devine name was God, while in the third they were told that Noah did all that the Lord commanded him. Thus they discovered that two earlier accounts written by writers of different style had been welded together by the final author of the Book of Genesis. By a wider survey the work of these two authors could frequently be traced. There were two narratives which were difficult to reconcile in two styles so different as to be obvious even in translation. When he turned to the Gospels he found a parallel. In St. Luke's Gospel he could trace similar differences of style, and there he was not left merely to the guidance of such literary signposts. St. Luke himself said that other authors had written already, and he found as a fact that St. Luke had welded narratives from St. Mark with materials taken from another source, and that his own careful hand had modified what he had embodied. He could not always reconcile the two, but he did not find the discrepancies affected the character or the work of Christ.

In Babylonian writings they found accounts of the creation parallel to the Hebrew story, but inferior in morals and polytheistic in religion. As soon as they recognised the principle of the purification and adaptation of the ancient folklore of the Semitic stock many of the old difficulties disappeared. They saw that much of the original drapery of the stories remained where as could be allowed to remain without obscuring the religious lesson. They could see how, with the growing knowledge of God, the Hebrews in telling the old national tales to their children were led to remove the mythological and immoral elements and to introduce everywhere true thoughts of righteousness and the providence of God. In that they found a sign of the Divine Inspiration. So purified folklore was gradually fashioned into an inspired lesson book, and so the narratives became sacred and unalterable and appeal could be made to them as embodying in picturesque form indisputable expressions of the Will of God.

COL. YOUNGHUSBAND ON HIS MISSION.

TRADE BETWEEN TIBET AND INDIA.

"Reuter's" representative had an interview with Col. Younghusband, the chief of the political mission to Lhassa, shortly after that officer's arrival in England. Col. Younghusband first expressed his inability to discuss political details, as he had not yet had an opportunity of conferring with the authorities at home, but continued:—

I may say in a general way that a great point in my opinion is the fact that owing to the magnificent discipline and the good behaviour of the troops, the Tibetan people when we left Lhassa were much better disposed towards us than they were when we arrived in the Sacred City. As to the results of the mission, it will be remembered that the removal of obstruction to trade with India was one of its principal objects. This, I am happy to say, is now assured, and trade was actually in progress when I left. An important point to bear in mind is that the Tibetans are a nation of shopkeepers. While the mission was in the country Tibetan traders were continually coming in to all our camps and posts to sell produce and goods. There seems to be every prospect of a thriving trade springing up between India and Tibet.

Discussing the Convention, Col. Younghusband said:—

It was a very difficult matter to get the Convention through in the few weeks which military necessity placed at my disposal, and still more difficult to do this without causing bitterness of feeling among the Tibetans. I am happy to say that we have not left behind us at Lhassa any of that feeling of race animosity which might be very apt to occur under similar circumstances.

Touching on the religious aspect of the mission, Col. Younghusband said:—

The fact that we were allowed into the most sacred shrines in Lhassa and that after the treaty was signed Capt. Connor was received by the Tashi Lama at Shigatse with great ceremony, was more proof that the walls of religious obstruction which had been raised by the Lamas, and which had hitherto closed the country, had more or less been broken down. I do not think it likely they will ever wish to raise them again.

In conclusion, Col. Younghusband said he was very appreciative of the support which was given him by public opinion in England and India, and which greatly helped him in the position in which was placed.

A KINDLY PUBLIC OFFICER.

Some months ago a letter from Rai Maya Das, R. B., Magistrate of the First Class and Manager of the Mamdote Estate in the Ferozepore District, Punjab, was received in London, by the proprietors of Mother Seigel's Syrup, in which the writer ordered some of the Syrup to be sent to him at Ferozepore, and mentioned that a boy in the camp had been radically cured of disorders by using the Syrup. The English firm wrote to Mr. Rai Maya Das, asking for some further information, and these are the letters he sent in reply.

THE MAGISTRATE'S LETTER.

The Nest, Ferozepore,
September 19th, 1904.

A. J. White, Ltd., London.

Dear Sirs,—With reference to your letter dated London 26th July, 1904, I have the pleasure to enclose a certificate from the father of the boy who was completely cured, as it came under my personal observation; therefore I can testify with confidence, that the accompanying certificate is a genuine one. It is written in the "Hindustani" language, and I have translated it for you and it speaks for itself.

I have since been recommending this wonderful Syrup to people far and near, for I remain often out in camp. I always travel with a bottle of the Syrup in my box and have already used 9 bottles out of the dozen I bought from you in May last. Both my wife and I (and we have 14 children) use it freely when any one of us is out of sorts, and it acts like a charm. My wife has been suffering from a wheezing cough and catching breath for years together, and she thought it was asthma, but I thought it was the liver, and so gave her a few bottles, and now she is as well as she can be, going easily up and down the stairs—formerly it was a real trial for her to go up a single step.

Please send me this time another dozen or even two dozen if there is any saving in it. Thanking you in anticipation and also for your past kindness in complying with my request so promptly,—I remain, dear Sirs, Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) RAI MAYA DAS, R. B.

Magistrate 1st Class and Manager Mamdote Estate in the Ferozepore district, Punjab, India.

THE CERTIFICATE.

"I, Pir Baksh, of Mamdote, in the Ferozepore district, declare that my son of about 12 years of age, namely, Ghulam Ahmad, was very ill about the year 1901. He was under the treatment of two physicians, namely, M. Khushi Mohamad and Azizuddin, for some time, but was no better. His fever grew worse and he became so weak that the least exertion gave him palpitation of heart, and his motions were frequent and very little at a time. His diet did not agree with him, and at last the boy was skin and bones, and we were in despair, until one day when Rai Maya Das, R. B., Ext. Asst. Commissioner, while out in camp, heard of the child's ailment, and expressed his opinion that the lad was suffering from a bad form of dyspepsia and recommended Mother Seigel's Syrup.

"I began with 10 drops after meals, and by the time we had tried the Syrup for about 20 days the child was improving fast, and after taking 3 small bottles he was quite well. He is now robust and in excellent health and spirits. His younger brother, too, who had had fever, is now being treated the same way and is recovering fast."

It is not often that a public officer or man of standing in any country is willing and kind enough to interest himself in the personal affairs of others to the extent that Mr. Rai Maya Das has done in this instance. He points out the way of relief for all who suffer from indigestion and stomach troubles.

THE P. AND O. STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAND, M. P., the chairman of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, delivered an interesting address at the sixty-fourth annual meeting, which was held in the offices of the company Leadenhall Street, on Dec. 13. The result of the year's operations were, he said for better than the directors six months ago anticipated they would be. The return amounted to nine per cent. of the paid-up capital of the company, and as they were neither a big brewery nor a bank, he hoped the return would be considered in the circumstances a very fair one (cheer)—especially as before declaring a dividend and bonus they had to write off 500,000l. for depreciation and make good the deficit in the accounts caused by the unfortunate loss of the Australia. They had added during the past year 62,000 tons to the tonnage of their fleet, at a cost approaching to close on 1,700,000 l.; had now 45,000 under construction; and since the report was printed had contracted for two additional mail steamers of 8,000 tons each. These extensive building operations necessitated to a large measure by the new mail service which was to commence in February next. That contract was to run for the short period of only three years, but they had to make the same preparation for this service as if it was to be a contract of 20 years duration. As a matter of fact, they accepted the contract under strong pressure from the Post Office, because the Government would seriously be embarrassed by the attitude assumed by the Australian Commonwealth in reference to the mail question. The Australian Commonwealth had passed a law debarring the Government from entering a contract for mails in which the ships to be employed should carry Indian seamen and firemen. That was a condition which, of course, the Imperial Government would be absolutely unable to assent to, because the Indian seamen and firemen who are employed on board our vessels are just as much British subjects as we are, or as the people of Australia are. (Cheers.) How this mail service was to be dealt with in the future he could not tell. They might have to consider the possibility of dispensing altogether with an Australian mail contract. In that case in all probability they should have to divert the splendid line of steamers which they now run to the Australian Colonies to a direct line between this country and China and Japan—(cheers)—and to carry the Australian trade by means of large cargo vessels, via the Cape of Good Hope, having on board a certain number of passengers at comparatively low rates.

Sir Thomas then referred to the seizure of the Malacca, which, he said, had now passed into history. Thanks to the prompt intervention of Lord Lansdowne, the ship was speedily released at Algiers, but seeing that the captain, some of the officers, and the whole of the crew had been turned adrift, the particular service in which the ship was engaged was greatly disorganised, and for the loss which the company had sustained in the matter they had made a very moderate claim on the Russian Government, which, he had no doubt, would in due course be met. But the seizure of the Malacca and other vessels had raised a very grave question. There was no merchandise consigned to Japan which it would not have been possible, under wide proclamation of Russia, to hold to be conditional contraband, and the company found it necessary to refuse all shipments of goods to Japan. It was necessary for the Government to safeguard our rights of search and of capture in case we should be belligerent ourselves; but, taking all that into account, we had had a very serious object-lesson in connection with this war. We have some 10,000,000 of tons of shipping under our flag, and it is just possible to conceive that the whole of that shipping might be paralysed in a war in which we were not belligerents but neutrals. Contraband ought in future, if possible, to be confirmed to arms and munitions of war, and hoped there was some truth in rumour that America was to call the attention of The Hague Conference to this very important subject. He trusted the definition of contraband would be narrowed and consolidated by international authority (cheers) for the present state of affairs was a premium to the unscrupulous trader and a menace and disadvantage to the straightforward and honourable shipowner. (Hear, hear.) Attention was then called by Sir Thomas to the intimation of the Admiralty that the naval cruiser agreement, made in 1888 and several times since renewed, would come to an end in April next. He said he believed that economy was the cause of this change of policy, as by giving up all these naval cruiser arrangements a saving of probably 100,000l. a year would be effected. But he was not surprised that this change of policy should have occurred, because happily for all of us the position of the Navy was totally different from what it was in 1885, when we were obliged to search all over the world to find commercial vessels to act as naval cruisers. We were all glad that the Navy was now stronger and more powerful, but if we should be unhappily engaged in war all the best of the mercantile marine would then stand at a very high premium indeed. All our wars had shown this to be the case, whether the campaign was the Indian Mutiny or the China war, and, the last example of all, where would our empire in South Africa be but for the magnificently efficient work done by the mercantile marine of this country? (Cheers.) Sir Thomas then dealt the accounts of the company in detail. There was an increase in both the passenger and the freight receipts, and, looking forward, he considered the prospects of the company were favourable. Throughout the East generally there were indications of large trade not only in India, but in China, Japan, and Australia, although abundant tonnage might prevent anything approaching a boom. As to Japan, it almost appeared, looking at the last 30 years, that her people, who had been dormant for centuries, had been aroused into a new existence, and into a new interest by contact with affairs previously unknown. But to whatever extent we might admire Japan as an ally, we must not lose sight of the fact that Japan had been and would be one of the most determined competitors of the commerce of this country. Japan, by means of subsidies and bounties, by means of cheap labour, and by great mineral wealth, would strain every nerve whenever she had the opportunity, to make herself felt in all the commercial markets of the world. Last year Japan exported no fewer then 250,000 tons of lucifer matches, in which she had succeeded in monopolising the whole trade of the East. But that was a mere straw. We are interested in something which touched us much more closely. Some years ago Bombay began spinning on a large scale, and by the aid of cheap labour and demonetised silver, succeeded in ousting Manchester from a trade which she formerly enjoyed in exporting yarns to China. Bombay's success was so great that Japan took up that trade, and was striving by every art to oust Bombay from the same trade from which Bombay ousted Manchester. The P. and O. Company carried raw cotton from Bombay to Japan in order that Japan might cut the throat of Bombay. It carried cotton twist from Bombay to China in order that Bombay might cut the throat of Japan, and the company was between the devil and the deep sea. The chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report which was seconded by the Earl of Leven and Melville, and agreed to, and a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, board, and staff having been passed, the meeting terminated.

GERMAN RUSSOPHOBIA.

COUNT VON BULOW AND THE COMIC PRESS.

The comic Press of Germany came in for a strong rebuke from Count von Bulow in the Reichstag the other day. Just as during the South African War the comic Press, he said, had been immeasurably violent and injudicious, while its fun had often degenerated into abuse, so it had been with regard to one of the nations fighting in the Far East, because of the misfortunes suffered by it. Germany had that day to replace the windows which its Press had broken.

Count von Bulow denied the suggestions of a secret treaty between Russia and Germany. "I am not a conceited man," he added, "but do they really think I am such a colossal ass?" Proceeding, he said they had no reason to doubt the sincerity of the pacific assurances of the Governments of the Great Powers. The Franco-Russian Alliance had proved peace-preserving, and they hoped that the Franco-English "rapprochement" would have the same effect.

It had been intended to submit for approval the treaties of commerce with Russia, Roumania, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and Servia, but it had been decided to defer the discussion until after the Christmas holidays. The negotiations with Austria for a similar treaty had been broken off on account of differences, but there was now a prospect of an understanding being arrived at. It was for this reason the discussion had been postponed.

Biliousness is only another name for clogged or sluggish liver caused by rich food, or by eating too much meat, or by taking too little exercise. It is a common complaint in this country, but can be quickly remedied by stimulating the flow of bile, which softens the mass, so that the poisons are carried out of the system, and the liver bowels relieved and toned up, and thus you get the first cause of liver trouble and biliousness. Dean's Dinner Pills are an effective and safe medicine for the liver and bowels, and are purely vegetable. They are sold by all Chemists.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, DEC. 10.

THE DARK SPOT.

LONDON has suddenly awakened to the fact that upon receipt of a private communication from Tom, Dick, or Harry, a relieving officer may turn up at once house and demand the body of a lunatic truly or unduly said to be harboured there. We are to hear more of the matter from the fact that an action arising from something of the sort is pending against the Southwark guardians. Another curiosity of the law upon the subject is that a householder is responsible for housing lunatics, even though he believe them sane. The importance of the proper administration of the regulations upon the subject is, of course, not to be minimised. There can be no doubt that the presence in a certain house of a person of disordered mind brought an innocent girl to the gallows. Elizabeth Fenning was convicted of poisoning her master and mistress. Against the evidence she was condemned to execution. After her death it was discovered that in the house where the tragedy had happened was a person suffering from homicidal mania, who clearly was the person guilty of the crime for which this poor girl had died.

WHAT IS A GENTLEMAN?

The law has again had difficulty in defining exactly what constitutes a gentleman. The layman is less at a disadvantage. There have been many rulings bearing upon the point. Not long ago, when counsel questioned the right of the party to whom he was opposed to be styled "gentleman," Mr. Justice Darling pointed out that the Heralds' College declares that man to be a gentleman whose grandfather father, and himself were entitled to be a coat of arms. But the point has not always been so easily determined. A century ago, when they were more particular as to the definition than we are to-day, a stake won in a horse-race was withheld because the winning horse had not. it was contended, been ridden by a gentleman. The rider sued and his case showed that he had never been known to do a dishonourable action; that although he attended the markets like other farms and was content with a two-shilling ordinary, he had declared, after promising to ride the horse, that he would sooner be carried home dead than break his word. "Surely this is sympomatic of a gentleman," said counsel. The jury agreed, and the gentleman in fact was duly declared a gentleman in law, and as such entitled to the verdict in the case.

A CHEAP DISTINCTION.

But there are in the book of precedents rulings which rather cheapen the distinction. We have wandered from that position in which "Gentlemen be those whom their blood and race doth make noble and knowne," and "whose studieth the laws of the realm, who studieth in the Universities, who professeth liberall sciences, and, to be shorte, who can live idly and without manuall labour, and will bear the porte, charge, and countenance of a gentleman." Nowadays the laws holds that a medical student who had for a short time acted as surgeon's assistant, but for six months been in no business; that a coal agent who had been dismissed and was at the time in no other post; that a proctor's clerk of former times, now collecting debts, but living mainly on an allowance from his mother—these be gentlemen. Some of these recall Mr. Justice Wightman's definition. "He's an independent gent m'lord," said a witness. Oh, I see, returned his lordship that's something short of a gentleman, isn't it?"

ALIEN ARMS.

While so much is being heard of the inevitable alien just now it is interesting to remember that Mooney was the jubilee anniversary of an event which welcomed aliens of a special type to this country. That day fifty years ago the Duck of Newcastle laid before the House of Lords the Foreign Enlistment Bill. Th t provided for the raising of a force of 15,000 foreigners, who were to be drilled and trained in this country. Men like Lords Ellenborough, Derby, and others did not like it. The principle was a vicious and most dangerous one, they declared. Still, only slightly amended, the Bill passed the House of Lords and was brought before the Commons. Here its fate was equally happy. Ten days after the Duke of Newcastle had introduced it into the Upper House it had passed the Lower Assembly by a majority of 38 in a House of 308. And that was its third reading.

A SEQUEL.

Sequels are often unsatisfactory. This one is. A policeman found a small boy walking the streets at night, and t ok him to the police station. Next morning the magistrate was informed that the youngster was without home or friends. His father and mother were dead, and he had not a relative in the world. His plight, indeed, was as dolorous as that of the Ingoldsby boy at Margate. Now there is an unplumbed depth of human goodness in this supposedly cold old world of ours. Letters and money flowed in for that poor waif. A nobleman wrote saying that as the child bore the same name as himself, he would adopt him. The next scene took place in a small but respectable home of which the head is a respectable hard-working man. "Oh, he's got his mother and myself comfortably buried in his story, but we're still in the flesh and pretty well, thank you." Thus the "orphan's" father. The truth was that the youngster had played truant and was making a night of it afterwards.

HAWKS AND HAWKS.

If they could only get a guarantee from that wolf which has been leading them such a dance in Northumberland the farmers who have been lamenting the too great bientude of foxes this winter might declare him a blessing. For the fox has to deadler enemy than the wolf, who will eat Master Reynard with as much relish as if he were hare or lamb. The wolf is regarded with such loathing that lie does not receive credit for the skill he possesses. A pack will hunt with a cleverness almost human, one section following a trail and another branching off to cut the retreat of the quarry. And though he be never sohungry he will scarcely tackle a tethered animal, lest the latter be out the bait for a trap. It is only when in great numbers and pressed by hunger that wolves will attack a man, but they will cover forty miles in a night in quest of lesser game. Something like 140 years have elapsed since the last British-bred wild wolf was killed but they are still terrors to Russia to Central and South Western France some parts of Spain and even Greece and Italy.

RECONSTRUCTING THE CRIME.

There was a suggestion of French procedure about the action of the detectives who got Colonel Stockall to lock himself in his office and cry out to them as he must have done on the night that he was gagged and bound by thieves. But they order these matters more elaborately in France. One of the most dramatic of these "reconstructions" is that one related by M. Mace in connection with a Paris murder. The piecing together of the evidence, a miracle of skill, had brought the case to all but a reproduction of the very murder scene itself. The suspected man was taken to the room where it was believed the crime had been committed. M. Mace noticed that the floor sloped towards a particular angle. That was the only guide. Months had elapsed since the commission of the crime, and there was no other distinctive feature from which to win a clue. But if murder had been done, and the body of the victim dismembered in the apartment, there was one way in which to follow the track of the tragedy. Mace poured the contents of a jug of water on to the table. It ran on to the floor, and drained down to the angle towards which the room sloped. They took up the tiles there. Below was a quantity of dark matter which analysts proved to be human blood. This was the culminating act, and the man accused confessed.

FRENCH LEAVE.

The fact that the Japanese Generals are having a number of Russian prisoners of war removed to Japan suggests that there is something in the story of broken paroles. This was one of the questions which so vexed Brismarck during the Franco-Prussian War. When trains carrying Prussian troops had to pass though hostile country, he had Frenchmen of distinction posted on the trains as a shield. What to do with the thousands of captives they had he did not known. Somebody suggested their being put to labour on the Strasburg railway, but Bismarck wished the Emperor of Russia to settle them in military colonies beyond the Caucasus. But men continued to break out right and left, and Brismarck addressed a circular note of protest on the subject to the Foreign Courts. He could not let them escape, and he was perplexed as to what to do with them afterwards. To give them up would be restore to France an entire army, rested, and well fed, and eager for honour. Luckily for Russia, Japan is not embarrassed with so many prisoners as the Germans took.

THE POOR EGYPTIAN.

The gentle gipsies from Macedonia who are making themselves happy and their unwilling hosts wretched in the home counties seem to be another such band as caused an upset of local arrangements about this time last year. It is a way that gipsies have. One band from Corfu landed here a few years ago, intending to go on to America. But there occurred a hitch at Liverpool and they would not go or were not permitted to. At any rate, there were communications between our own Government and that of Greece, who disclaimed all responsibility for them. The band split up, and its detachments roamed the whole country, getting free transport and living to their hearts' desire. But these people are not poor. That plea was raised at Chatham last year. "Don't say poor, exclaimed the stipendiary, to their advocate. "Almost at a moment's notice they deposit with the Court for bail one hundred golden sovereigns!"

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. GIUSEPPE PAGANO, in a paper to the International Congress of Physiologists, Brussels, has described experiments tending to prove that the functions of the cerebellum, as distinct from the cerebrum, of the brain are localised in "centres," as are those of the cerebrum. Some of the centres control muscular movements, but they are more deeply seated than the centres in the surface, or cortex of the cerebrum. The excitation of some points also produces a mental excitation.

A centre in the anterior member of the cerebellum appears to preside over certain movements, for when it is extirpated these movements become dissymmetrical. The extirpation of a posterior centre also produces a greater susceptibility to fatigue. These results, if properly confirmed, will alter the accepted views of physiologists as to this part of the brain.

Dr. Menard advocates rapid walking or movements for two or three hours a day, without haste or violence, and accompanied by massage, as a remedy for varicose veins, preferable to the use of elastic bandages.

M. Vigroux, in a paper to the Chemical Society of Paris, has described a new refrigerator and a new distilling column, which is expected to be useful in laboratories.

According to the "Technische Woche," Signor Majorama, an Italian has invented a wireless telephone able to reproduce the human voice at distance of some kilometres. The electric waves are caused to vary according to the voice by varying the lengths of the sparks, which occur to the number of 10,000 a second.

It is observed that the poles of the earth describe a certain movement or, in other words, that the axis of the world "wags," or sways, a little in space, causing apparent slight alterations of latitude. Mr. Kimura, of the International Latitude Station, Missusawa, finds that this polar movement has a period of six years, that is to say, every six years it returns to the same phase, but with a different amplitude.

A curious plant from Mexico was recently described to an American scientific society. It is like a puff-ball, similar to a pumpkin, with a rough, corky bark resembling that of an oak. The plant is called "palma" by the Mexicans, and is evidently of the lily family, perhaps a Nollina.

Mr. Eels has designed a lighthouse to be erected on the Diamond Bank off Cape Hatteras, North Carolina—that is to say, in the open sea. The base will be of masonry founded in the bank, and the upper part of steel, carrying the lantern.

In distilling the wood of the Thuya articulata of Algeria, a tree which yields gum sand-rac, M. Grimal has obtained a deep red essence containing carvacrul, thymoquinone, and thymohydroquinone.

In Cuba there is a grass which catches insects. A paper by Mr. E. A. Schwarz to the Biological Society of Washington identifies it as the Cenchrus echinatus Linnæus which grows on the edges of the sugar-cane fields in the West Indies, and is also found in southern Florida. At the beginning of the rains in Cuba, when swarms of insects appear, the grass becomes common and catches them in its flower spikes. Even strong insects are taken by the barbed spines piercing their wings or catching their legs. Minute insects as well as a species of bug, and earwigs escape. The grass does not seem to derive any advantage from its captures.

Some plumes—for example, the red wing feathers of linnets—are coloured by a pigment, and appear the same in reflected as in transmitted light. Other plumes are coloured by the phenomenon of "interference" of the waves of light produced by the structure of the feather. It appears, however, from recent researches that "diffraction" of light also accounts for some of the hues—for example, the blue colour of plumes having a transparent epidermis, or what are called enamelled plumes.

A curious Chinese industry is wax farming, or the cultivation of a wax-producing insect, the Ericerus pelin, an account of which has just been given by Professor Saski, of the Agricultural College of the Imperial University of Japan, in a special bulletin.

Only about 10 per cent. of the whole area of Japan, excluding Formosa, is arable land. Thirty-five per cent. of the agricultural families cultivate less than two acres each.

M. Bordier, of the Faculty of Medicine, Lyons has confirmed Bloadlot's photographic proofs of the existence of the N-rays, by taking photographs of his own. A steel file emitting the rays was used to enhance the brightness of sulphide of calcium, which was photographed.

M. Gustave le Bon, who is an investigator of radio-activity, expresses the opinion that what are called "elections" are something intermediate between matter and ether.

A scented white narcissus is cultivated in Japan and China as the sacred narcissus, by placing the bulbs on stones in a vessel of water. In this way the plant is made to bloom throughout winter.

A French investigator recently described to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, a parasite which he has discovered in sardines off the French coast.

M. Picard, of the French Telegraph Administration, has introduced a method of telegraphing by means of ordinary currents of electricity, and undulatory currents at the same time. According to a paper read at the St. Louis Exhibition, storm waves agitate the sea to greater depths than has been supposed. Apparently they are felt at from 100 to 150 feet below the surface.

The "Medical Press" says:—"Art can only be developed when the more immediate necessities of existence have been supplied and a margin of the nation's resources can be diverted from the more pressing business of fighting enemies and obtaining food, and though the British people are not in themselves an especially artistically disposed people, they have already evolved a more than creditable school of native art, and are more or less capable of being influenced by it. The failure of sanitation to take hold of people's imaginations and enlist their sympathies has been due to the facts that its teachings have been formal and its influence has been for ugliness."

The "Medical Press" (Dec. 7):—"An interesting example of the ethics of irregular practice is supplied by the history of John Smith, the criminal who, in addition to his original misdemeanours, allowed another man to suffer the punishment that should justly have been his. John Smith, who, after all, is not particularly like the unfortunate Mr. Beck in appearance, has passed a wandering, adventurous life, living apparently for the most part 'on his wits,' and in certain stages of it not doing so badly. He is said to be a man of extraordinary ability and intelligence, who can speak and write no fewer than thirteen languages, and was at one time the moving spirit of all gatherings, and social functions in Adelaide. He has been in many countries, and is possessed of a large amount of general information about people and things, not the least interesting of his experiences being those gained in the Hawaiian Islands as assistant to Father Damien in ministering to the lepers. But the part of his career which will have most interest to medical men is that spent in Australia, where he set himself forth as a specialist in the treatment of tuberculosis and skin diseases. Where he gained his knowledge is somewhat of a mystery, but when he was challenged as to his right to practise, diplomas of high merit were forthcoming to substantiate his claims. To whom these diplomas were originally granted is not known, but Smith made a great reputation on the strength of reputed medical knowledge and skill, and gained a large and lucrative practice; so much so that the general practitioners of Adelaide found his opposition cut seriously into their incomes. His practice is said to have been the largest in the town, and even legally-qualified practitioners seem to have availed themselves of his help from time to time. Why he gave up a comfortable livelihood is not mentioned, but probably the routine of medical work preyed on his versatile nerves, and he set off on some more exciting pursuit. The moral of the tale is so obvious that one need not dwell on it; the spirit of the irregular practitioner is essentially that of the adventurer, and from quackery to crime is but a short step."

REPLYING to the Note from the German Embassy on the subject of the assault on Herr Eckhardt, German Consular Agent at Urfa, the Porte declared that three soldiers implicated in the affair have been sentenced to penalties varying from one to two years' imprisonment, but making no mention of the punishment of the Turkish officers who was present. The Embassy has accordingly asked what is the nature of the punishment which is to be inflicted on the officers.

ON a Monday, a young woman arrived at Monte Carlo by the "rapide" from London. She had ten louis (about £8 10s.) in her pocket, and not understanding the game of "trente et quarante" (says the "World"), threw her stakes on the table haphazard. In a comparatively short time she had won 20,000frs. (£800), which she gave to a lady companion to take care of. The companion telegaphed the £800 to London, to the gambler's account, and both left for England the next day.

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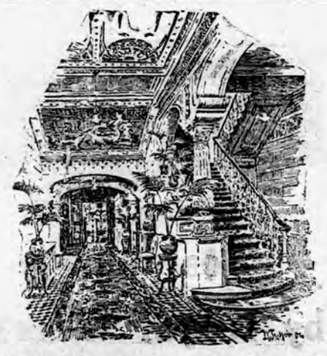

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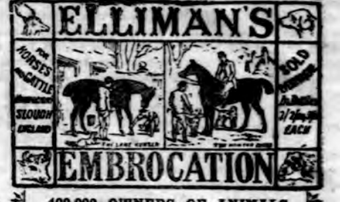

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THE MORAL.

...eed not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

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Rs. 40. Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.

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Rs. 60. Breakfast dish, 3 pieces.

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